t, office, Indiana.

Your Horse Does Not Feel Well guarantee a few pounds of Gordon's Horse is Food to work a marvelous change for the key refunded if it don't. William H. Broads

Lundborg's California Water et and bath; delightfullyfragrant and raft DEATHS. RNUM—In New York City, Feb. 2. Joseph of Gen. H. A. Barnum, of Chicago. LMONS—Feb. 2, at the residence of her daughter cest Harrison-st., Mrs. Mary A. Salmons. aged 2

lest Harrison-st., Mrs. Mary a., and 1 day, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock to Rosehill. DGE—Feb. 3, at 185 South Wood-st., of co of brain, Mary Cross Dodge, daughter of Josary Grange Dodge, aged 8 months mains taken to Cleveland.

"Cleveland papers please copy.

NNEX—at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Ranand Halsted-sta., William F. Canney, in the 27th
of his sgc.

neral services Saturday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock s.m.,
late residence. Friends of the family are into attend.

Boston papers please copy.

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s, and other fine ware, will last twice as long, and iook brand new, if cleaned and polished with Sillicon enir. It is a pure infraorial product, some from the rehemicals, and, the American Inc. to be best article — own. It is year materials in the best article — own. It is year materials, the cleaning Gold and Silverware, thouse-furnisher, desaring Gold and Silverware, house-furnisher, desaring Gold and Silverware, house-furnisher, for the control of the second products of the AUCTION SALES.

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RNITURE

this city. New and second-hand Parlos most Sets, Office Furniture, Stores, Carpets, on and Ritchen Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, 10 crates nopen lots, Plated Wars, Glassware, General se, Cigars, &c.

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SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'ele SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 2:30 ordect, at the S. W. G. Crockery.

New and Second-Hand Household Furnit and Chamber Sets, Wainut Bedsteads and look Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Chairs and Lay and Camp Chairs, Extension Tables, I wood Top Tables, Tea Poys, Comforters, ounges, Parlor and Office Deaks, Show or Oil Cloths, Carpets, Mirrors, Stores, Mair Off, P. GORE & CO., Austioneers.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

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MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. STOCK WANTED.

ted amount in the Chicago Vessel Owners
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23 Chamber of Commerce. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Stockholders' Meeting. To be stockholders of the Vessel Owner's Towing Company, of Chicago, Ill.: You are hereby notified that meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the basement of No. 35 bouth Water-st., in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the stereous. The object of such meeting will be to consider and vets upon a proposition to reduce the capital cock of said Company.

iderander. The object of such meeting waiter and vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital sock of said Company to \$80,000.

Detect Jan. 18, 1876.

DAMES L. HUGGIR.
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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

Rehm and Hesing Lose the First Heat.

WHISKY.

Judge Blodgett Refuses to Quash the Indictments;

And the Seventh of March Is Set for the Day of Trial.

BOSTON. \$1,209,419 Complicated Proceedings the Case of Cochran's Distillery, Etc.

> Nelke and Rutishauser -- The Capacity Tax---Freisinger's Case.

Adjournment of the Grand Jury - Freezing Out the Gaugers.

Plot to Steal the Papers Inculpating the Milwaukee Distillers.

Arrest of Ald. Jonas and Another Chicagoan for the Conspiracy.

Negotiations Between the Rindskopfs Rebm, and the Others.

They Start Off with Demanding \$100,000, and Drop to \$25,000.

Excitement in St. Louis as the Babcock Trial Approaches.

Report that Maguire Is to Be the Chief Witness Against Him.

What Babcock's Counsel Say of His Letters---Civil Suits Against McKee.

combination and agreement, so entered into as aforesaid, and to effect the object thereof.

DUNLAWFULLY REMOYE

from the said distillery occupied by him, the said
George Miller, to a place other than a distillery warebouse situate upon and constituting a part of the said
distillery premises, to a place to the Grand Jurors
unknown, a large quantity of distilled spirits, 1,000
proof gallons, then and there produced at the said
distillery, upon which said spirits the United States
thermal revenus tax of 70 cents, then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof, had not been paid, and thereby did then and there
defraud the United States of said tax.

The remainder of this count constancy between
these and the various other persons named in the
charging part of the indictinent. So that we have
here, first, an allegation of a compiracy to defraud
the United States out of the internal revenue tax
upon certain spirits; and, secondly, an act alleged to
have been done by one of the conspirators to
effect the object of the conspiracy. This count, as I
said, contains allegations of acts done to effect the object of the conspiracy by all the persons who are
named as co-conspirators with the three defendants
here,

these indictments,

CLEARLY CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS

of the law in regard to what an indictment should

contain. They are specific enough to put the detendants upon notice as to the charges which they are expected to meet. They are specific enough to notify
the Court of the offense which has been committed,

which is alleged.

single indictment would answer as evidence on the "omnibus" document. The indictment against him as an officer ought not to go on at the same time with an indictment against him as a private officer.

The Government made no reply, and Judge Blodgett proceeded to deliver his occuron very briefly. He saw no reason why Hoyt should, from the facts thus far shown, be allowed a separate trial. He would not overrule the motion exactly, but saws it for the present with the understanding that counsel would be privileged to adduce additional arguments at another time.

Mr. Bangs was again made the chief speaker. He said the prosecution would undoubtedly be ready at that time, and even at an earlier date. The probabilities were that they would try the joint indictment first.

The Court—Lest the cases be set down for March 7, to be taken up in their order.

Judge Doolittle said he supposed counsel would fornish the defense with the names of the Government witnesses.

Mr. Bangs said: "Yes, sir."

The Court—I somewhat peremptorily intimated my intention to overrule the motion for a nill. Of PARTICULARS.

I will say, however, that in a careful examination of all the counts in the indetense, there may be some counts—I will not say positively, for I have not critically examined all—under which the defendants would be entitled to a bill of particulars, and, if they make application for it within a reasonable time. I shall require the prosecution to give a bill of particulars or dismiss.

Mr. Boutell sgain asked that the defendant

said the Government would be ready summer.

ANY DAY NEXT WEEK.

Col. Juessen—I presume it is superfluous for us to state that we cannot possibly be ready next week. This whole argument that we are not prepared for

NUMBER 163.

Secretary of the control of the cont

to was assigned to that distillery, he found Mr. Sutishauser there, and was informed by Golsen desperate straits in which many find shat he (Nelke) was not wanted: that finally he

to was assigned to that distillery, he found Mr. Rutishauser there, and was informed by Golsen that he (Nelke) was not wanted: that finally he was permitted to come in under an agreement that Rutishauser was to do all the gauging, and that Rutishauser was to all the gauging, and that Rutishauser wasn't exactly straight, and Nelke got into trouble by signing the reports, and then you came in and tried to help Nelke out to save Rutishauser. How is all that?"

"Well, now, I'll tell you. Poor little Nelke is a elever, good-natured, harmless fool, and Rutishauser is three-pity jackass. They didn't steal anything: they don't know enough to steal. Why, Nelke steal anything! If you put a fit steal anything: they don't know enough to pick if up. Well, he went up to folsen't expange. Good Lord! he didn't know my more about gauging than. Now, I'll ell you a fact, he couldn't gauge that spittoon onder. The meanest trick ever played on him as to appoint him a Gauger anyhow. God any knows who did it; some fellow who wanted by set off a joke on him, I reckon. Anyway, he ent up there, and they told him flat out that ever was only enough for one, and Rutishauser as doing that in the nighest style of art, but the imbakull."

"Which one?"

"Why, Neike, he felt called on to gauge anyhow, whether there was anything to gauge or
not, so they told him he could have one half the
money for Rutishauser's work if he wanted it.
He said he did, and off he went,—went gauging
around at wholesale storas and things of that
out. Well, the jackass went on—
"Which one?"

Nelke,—stuck his leg out of sed one and found that some one had pasted an t on it."

site, of course, hadn't been arrested, and would have been until he tried to gauge yet Judgment, if he hadn't got a lawyer. I lawyer wrote out a ten-pound brief and p to court to mash the indictment. When as were called, all the other fellows kept asce was called, all the other fellows kept fill the Judge came down to Neike, and up-the lawyer out of his shirt and says. If the splease, I move to mash the indictment. Judge came down to make the indictment. Clerk, make out a bench warrant for Mr. h, and see that he is brought into court, he was, you see. Why, if the cussed man at things alone held sever been arrested in crid, for they pover meant to take him, and never teek the others. Then there was hanner and Neike, and the dog-goned little

"Ma,—I was willing to go on his bond, and id him so, but he finally got somebody else, satisfied in the solution of whichy in his life; he wouldn't know at to go to work; and they night as well into the shind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indict the sind legs of the golden calf as indictions the sind legs of the golden calf as indictions as to Entitle since?"

Never in the world thought of such a thing.

ver in the world thought of such a thin

now enything against Rutisbanier. on't know enything against Rutishanser, and m't believe Nelke does, or anybody else. I'm stadily to the old man, just an I am to Nelke, at that is all. Have a bucket of mait?"

The reporter declined the invitation, and bade m. Shipman good-by.

A CAPACITY TAX.

war the Present storms is Preferable.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicaco, Feb. 4.—Under the head, "How can a whishy-tax be collected?" appeared an ticle in your paper of to-day, in which it is opposed to abandon the present law for the lilection of intérnal revenue on distillaion of internal revenue on distilled spirits, collection of intérnal revenue on distilled spirits, and sater upon another sea of experiment. This has now been in force for nearly fitteen years; the wisdom of legislators and the press, with the practical knowledge of the distiller, has been expended upon it; defect after defect has been corrected as it appeared in the practical working, until I regard it now as the most perfect ensement that human ingenuity can invent. Point out one single defect if you can. Until we admit that it is impossible to accure honest officers to enforce it, it is effective, and even in the suggestion in your article of a capacity tax, you allude to an Inspector, and propose to place the whole collection in the hand of this single officer.

Let us look at the spectical working the latest of the single officer.

propose to place the whole collection in the hands of this single officer.

Let us look at the practical workings of this lew. As is well known, the Government is in possession of the distillery, has leeks and bolts on every hopper and door, so that it is impossible for a distiller to remove a gallon of spirits without the knewledge and collusion of a Government officers.—and there must be always twictout the knewledge and collusion of a Government officers.—and there must be always two, a Genger and Storekeeper,—and removes, without paying tax, ten or fifty barrels of spirits; how is he to get them on the market? Only through a rectain. When they reach the rectifier they one cannot from one to three Government officers more. If these are secured, the rectifier disposes of his goods to a wholescale cleaker, where a Government officer is ready to receive them. If he is assured, he cells to a retail dealer under the inspection of another Government officer. In all these changes the convenient where keps in a record, a transcript of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of a subject of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of the same being always in the Collector's office, and the ground of the officers when the Collector has a number of deputies; then we have the Supervisor with his scoret agents, and I sake in all common sense. How can trand be committed without a whole-sale collision of Government officers. This was clearly proven in the formation of the officers whom the Government employs. This was clearly proven in the formation of the officers when the captiller to enter this the scheme.

You insuance the capacity tax in the Cid World, and you say there are the ground and the capacity that the capacity that the collegers because.

wrong finding a distiller to enter into the echains.

You instance the capacity ax in the Old World, and you say there are are no Gaugers. Store-keepers, or stamps known there. You propose, therefore, that goods, after leaving the distillery, should be free, without any ear-marks on them. How long would it be before every mountain in this country, and every stum in the cities, would have its distilleries? The reason this is not done more garennively now is the almost utter impossibility of getting the goods on the inarket without stamps. It would take an army to stop fincit distillation then. In regard to the success of the system in the Old World, it is only necessary to say that officers are appointed there for ire, and that the system there, as here, depends upon the honesty of the

pointed there for life, and that the system there, as here, depends upon the honesty of the officers.

Now come down to a capacity tat, and how are you to fix the capacity? In the North we ferment in seventy-two hours, and further South in forty-eight. I have been credibly informed that under the \$2 tax fermentation in instances was forced to eighteen hours. How would you fix the period of fermentation? If forty-eight hours uniformly, how long would it take the distiller to inclose his fermenting house with a 20-tuch wall—run steam-pipes throughout the same, keeping a uniform temperature of 100 all the time? Under this arrangement I have no doubt fermentation might be forced through in eighteen to twenty hours. What would prevent the distiller's using his tubs two of three times in farty-eight hours? What would prevent the distiller's kim-drying his grain before using, making a large gain on his product? If is understood new the distiller pays a capacity tax, and he trues his house as he sees fit. But you would have an Inspector, just one Government officer; but what guarantee would you have that he would be more honest than the officers we have now? The machinery for collecting the Gevarumentation is with the engiasears who run the machanery. I presume the Government derives now a revenue from distilled spirits approximating to \$60,000,000 annually. Under a capacity tax, they would not in my opinion be able, at least for a year or two, to collect two-thirds of this amount. It is all a believe to the search of this amount. It is all a believe to the search of the sound of the summer of the summer of the summer. Thank to thouse we know not of.

Give us honest Government afficers, and you an officer 50 cents as easily on a gailon of distilled appires as 50 cents, as easily on a gailon of distilled appires as 50 cents, as easily on a gailon of distilled appires as 50 cents, as easily on a gailon of distilled appires as 50 cents, will she or of disocked whathy will become obsolete in this country, and

FREISINGER'S CASE.

One of the members of the Grand Jury is Mr. A. W. Perry, of Henry County. Mr. Perry during the whole session has manifested a dezire to bring all crooked-whisky men to justice. He has been attentive to his duties beyond the efhas been attentive to his duties beyond the efforts of ordinary Grand Jurors. His questions to
witnesses have been pertinent and to the point,
and he has displayed a wonderful knowledge of
human nature in handling the squesiers. While
anxious to catch rogues, he has been equally
anxious that they should be caught on good and
sufficient evidence. To that end he has been
cautious weighing all that each witness has said

"What is your full name, zir?" asked the re

"A. W. Perry."

"A. W. Perry."

"Are you from Rock Island?"

"No. sir. I am from Henry County."

"Are you an attorney-at-law?"

Mr. Perry began to fire up and look indignant.

"I beg pardoo," saplained the reporter, meetly, "bet it has been stated that you have appeared in the Grand Jury room as counsel for
Freeinager, and I have come to ask you about
it."

it."

"No, sir. I am not so attorney at-law," replied Mr. Perry, "I am a Grand Juror."

"Have you thrown any obstacles in the way of indicting Mr. Freisinger?"

"No, sir; none at all. I am a sween Grand Juror, and on that I stand."

"Have you pooh-peopled the evidence against him?"

"No. sir." "No, sir. That would be unbecom

him?"

"No, sir. That would be unbecoming a Grand Juror, of which I am one. I want you to understand that I den't do such things."

The reporter was satisfied and surned away, but Mr. Perry followed him up.

"I want you to understand, young man, that I am a sworm Grand Juror, and I don't care for reporters or newspapers. I have my duty to perform, and I am going to perform it, and you can't come around here pumping me."

This was refreshing, more so than the atmosphere in that vicinity.

"Is it not a fact that you have been trying hard to svoid an indictiment against Freisinger?"

"No, it is not."

"Have not sneered at the witnesses?"

"Yes, I know Freisinger."

"Yes, I know Freisinger."

"How long have you known Freisinger?"

By this time the hoese of the interviewer and interviewe were about an inch and a haif spart. The Grand Juror clutched his cane, and the reporter held his pencil at a "charge bayoests."

"How well do you know Freisinger?"

"How well do you know Freisinger?"

"How well do you know Freisinger?"

"Yes, how well do you know Freisinger?"

"Yes, how well do you know Freisinger?"

"Yes, how Freisinger very well."

"Are you and Freisinger tripneds?"

"Yes, how well do you know Freising."
I know Freisinger very well."
"Are you and Freisinger friends?"
"Yes, me and Freisinger are friends."
"How long have you and Freisinger."

friends?"
The noses touched now, and the bystanders began to move back.
"How long have me and Friesinger been friends?"
"Yes: how long have you and Freisinger been friends?"

friends?"

"Yes; how long bave you and Freisinger been friends?"

"A long time."

"Did you know of Freisinger being implicated in whicky frauds before you came here?"

The two noses began to fisteen.

"No I didn't know of Presisinger being implicated in the whicky frauds before I came here."

"Well you know it now, don't you?"

"No, I don't know it now, don't L."

"Anything more you want to say?"

"I want you to be careful what you print about me. I've got a character, I have. I can get men right here in Chicage to carify to my character. I can give you all the references you want about my character, now, and I'il do it, so you look out what you print about me."

Later in the afternoon the reporter fell over the prominent Government official again.

"Look here," said the reporter. "Mr. Perry says he didn't wook in the jury-room for Frei-ranger, and he didn't sould be didn't pooh-pooh the evidence, and he didn't snub the witnesses."

"Well, I say he did do just those very things. The other Grand Jurors remarked upon it, and the thing excited considerable attention."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I'm going to do nothing. I don't know what the other people may do."

The members of the jury had in the meantime left the building, and it was impossible to learn their views.

THE GRAND JURY.

THE GRAND JURY.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The Grand Jury accomplished very little yesterday. They concluded their investigations into the Post-Office cases and assisted in drawing up a few minor indictments which will be made public in the course of time. They adjourned at an early hour, and will stay adjourned until Thursday. This will enable them to visit journed at an early hour, and will stay adjourned until Thursday. This will enable them to visit their homes, where they have not been for the period of two weeks. When they return they will bring in the rest of the small indictments upon which the District Attorney and his assistants will be engaged during their absence.

and his assistants will be engaged.

After adjourning yesterray, the Grand Jurons performed their duty to themselves and their country by making a raid on Marshal Campbell's office. The object of the visit was to obtain certain fees then and there due, and said object was accomplished in due course of time. They then left, happy.

FREEZING THEM OUT.

FREEZING THEM OUT.

WALKING TO KREF WARM.

On the corner of Canalport avenue and Morgan street is located the South Branch Distillery. It was run and is owned by a joint stock company, of which Simon Powell is Precident.

The distillery is not now in operation. It was one of the victims in the last raid. Since the date of the satiute no smoke has duried from tifficular than the present of the boiler-toom.

The premises are in the hands of the Government, represented by three or four Guapers, for whom at the present time there is no other employment.

It is the duty of these gentlemen to see that no one burgiariously or felonicusly walks off with a mash-tub, still, beared, or bung-hole. In fact, they are authorized to allow no one on the premises but Government employes.

When the distillery was in operation it was beated by steam from the belier. The office, a nicel furnished room in the building, is previded with an elegant steam heating apparatus, to be furnished from that same boiler.

As the concern is not running there is no fire

anxious to catch rogues, he has been equally a strict they should be caught on good and stifficient evidence. To that end he has been castions, weighing all that each witness has said, and weighing the witness to. Evidently he had been estiffed with his labors, for his agreed to the strict of the windows of of the where he found ALD, JULIUS JONAS.

Mr. Jones was busy at the time, and the Marchal waited for nearly half an hour, while Mr. Jones cold a hide, which "fitted like the paper on the wall. The Marshal then explained why he called, stating that Mr. Jones, with others, whose names he refused to give, had been in-dicted in Milwaukee, and that his and their presence were peremptorily demanded by the constituted authorities of that bailiwick. Mr. Jones assumed his overcoat and hat, and went with the Wisconsin official to the office of the Marshal of this district.

Instigated still further by a warrant in his pocket and the statute in such case mide and provided, Mr. Buckley proceeded to the Tivoli. There he found

Figure 1. Buckley proceeded to the Tivoli. There he found

There he found

There he found

There he found

The second conspirator, gazing steadfastly around a "bucket of mait." Him he seized, and read unto him the formidable document which had already scared Jonas out of his hide. Mr. Goldberg, who is a size and one-half larger than the Deputy, announced his delight at being arrested, and was marched to Marshal Campbell's office, where the unfortunate Jonas awaited him.

THE THIED CONSPIRATOR

WAS DOT ATTENDED CONSPIRATOR

AND UNITED CONSPIRATOR

WAS DOT ATTENDED CONSPIRATOR

Having corralled his game, Mr. Backley went to lunch, and a TRIBUNE reporter appearing upon the seene, did then and there sail the plumage of such game.

AREOLUTE INNOCENCE.

ANCIUTE INNOUNCE.

Mr. Jonas stoutly desied any knowledge of the cause or effects of his arrest. He said he had not been apprized thereof, and had no intimation or asspicious. the cause or effects of his arrest. He said he had not been apprized thereof, and had no intimation or suspicion as to the reasons for his sudden taking-off. He had always been straight in the hide and pelt business, and had never paid a cent for the privilege of extra mashes. He had no way nor means of knowing or suspecting the nature of the charges against him. The reporter told him he was accused of conspiring to burgiarize the village of Milwankes, to blow it up and run off with the remnants, and Mr. Jonas remarked that such a scheme had never suggested itself or been suggested to him.

"You know, Mr. Jonas, that whisky men have been indicted in Milwankee?"

"I do."

"It is charged against you that, to enable them to avoid the penalty attaching to their offense, you assisted in setting up a job to STEAL THE INDICTMENTS
and the evidence taken before the Grand Jury. It that true?"

"No, sir. I know nothing about it."

"No. sir. I know nothing about it."
"Have you ever heard that such a scheme was

"Have you ever heard that such a scheme was in existence?"

"No, air. I never heard enything about it."

"Do you know Philip Goldberg?"

"I do, sir?"

"Did you ever meet him at the Sherman House?"

"Not that I know of."

"Not that I know of."

"Not that I know of."

"Did you ever never any conversation with him there or elsewhere relative to robbing the Government edites at Milwankee of the documents existing against the Whisty Bing?"

"I don't remember any such conversation."

"Do you know ————

"I don't know whether I do or not."

"He was at one time an Assistant Assessor in this district."

"I don't know whether I do or not."

"I don't know whether in did or not."

"I don't know whether he did or not."

"I don't know whether he did or not."

"I don't know whether he did or not."

"Did anybody else ever come to your house with whom you ever had any conversation concerning the robbing of the Milwankee offices?"

"No, ar; not that I know of."

"Do you know the nature of the evidence against you, and upon which you have been indicated?"

"I know nothing about it."

The reporter then

The reporter then
SAT DOWN BY MR. COLDBERG,
and interrogated him briefly.
"When was this job put up?"
"I know nothing about it," said Mr. Goldberg.
"When did you go into the scheme?"

"When did you go into the scheme?"
"I never have been in it."
"Did you ever hear that a job was put up to steal the Government papers at Milwaukee, in order that the parties implicated thereby might be saved from punishment?"
"Not until this afternoon did I ever hear of such a thing."

be saved from ponishment?"

"Not notil this afternoon did I ever hear of "Not notil this afternoon did I ever hear of such a thing,"

"The you never had anything to do with it?"

"I never knew anything about it."

"It would be interested anything to sell of the line of the same with it.

"I never knew anything about it."

"I neve

in the furnaces, and hence there is no steam in the building, and moreover there is no warmth in that office. The temperature there is a few degrees, probably 3 or 4, higher than elsewhere in the building.

The Government custodians occupy that office. There must always be two of them on hand night and day. Water would almost freeze in that room. It is very cold there. The Gangers don't like it. They are not reindeers, and have no desire to englate Sir John Franklin.

They made application to the foreman of the distillery, who occasionally peeks in to see how things are going, for a stove, a busket of hot water, or hair a dozen well-hested bricks.

The foreman, being an alleged crooked distiller, laughed econtrully, and declined to furnash a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were no intraces for that nester a stove, as there were not reindeers, and have no desire the interest of the necessary indorse-ment, and about two months ago he dropped out of town, and has not yet returned.

The Gaugers were compelled to do the next

THE PLOT.

AND WHO PUT IT UP.

Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—It seems from all I can learn that the excellent people of Chicago are somewhat excited over the arrest of one of their Aldermen, and that they rather wonder how we, living in a suburb, should have dared to hold a iaw-maker to bail.

In order that you may not accuse us of presumption in what we have done, I have care-

fully canvassed the case against the respondents to the indictments, and I will give you, without circumlocution, the allegations made in the Grand Jury room against the four parties: who

france only from against the four parties who figured in the testimony.

It was asserted sher that, just after the seizures here last spring, there was made a tramendous effort to get out of the fowler's net without harm, and the good distillers of this city did all in their power to drive the Government officers out of home with the assertion that

settires here last spring, thore was make a new core for Foreit of Seath of Foreit of Seath of Foreit of Seath of Foreit of Seath of Seath

But then again came another trouble, which really bursted the whole affair. It was the fear that there would come up a necessity to kill somebody, and that then there might be danger of a stretched neck. This, and the fact that the robbers would not work without pay in advance, while the employers would not pay except after the documents were removed, ruined the whole affair, else we might perhaps have had up here an addition to the Whisky Ring not elsewhere an addition to the Whisky Ring not elsewhere attempted. A Highwine Ring with ganpowder attachment would be worthy of Milwadkee.

It is understood that — used to be in the Internal Revenue service in Illinois, was familiar with the whisky business, and would know just what papers it was necessary to seize. The distillers did not have any implicit faith in him, however, and feared that after he and his associates had gotten the papers they might hold on to them, and exact a heavy with the hold on however, and feared that after he and his asso-ciates had gotten the papers they might hold on to them, and eract a heavy ransom for their de-livery.

Jonas and Goldberg are now at the Newhall, protesting their innocence.

ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS.

CATHERING OF LEGAL PORCES FOR THE CREAY TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—Busy preparations are being made by both sides in the Baboock case. Public interest promises to be greater than in any of the preceding trials. United States Marshal Campbell, Gen. Baboock's father-in-law, together with Emery Storra, his chief counsel, arrived from Chicago this morning, and are stopping at the Lindell Hotel. They have been in consultation during the day with Judge Krum and Roger Sherman, of Baboock's counsel. Gen. Baboock, in company with a number of his friends, is expected to arrive to-morrow morning. An order was made by Judge Dillon to-day requiring frank T. Avery to immediately produce in Court the coveted correspondence between himself and Baboock. The telegrams and letters included in this correspondence comprise some very strong evidence against Baboock, and their introduction will give great strength to the case for the Government. A statement has been strong evidence against Babcock, and their introduction will give great strength to the case for the Government. A statement has been published to the effect that Mrs. McKee, wife of William, has in her possession documentary evidence against Babcock sufficient to convict. The story is very thin, and doubtless has no foundation in fact. It is quite probable, however, that McKee himself has letters from Babcock which may form a link in the great obtain of evidence against the defendant.

BABCOCK A COMPLETE LETTER-WHITER

BABCOCK A COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.

Babcock's prominent weakness was his dismosition to write letters, having no less than three correspondents here. Among these Joyce was his most confidential one, and it was a knowledge of this fact that induced the Governmens, a short time ago, to sente and search Mrs. Joyce's franks, hoping to find the letters implicating the President's Private Secretary. Babcock's friends have always claimed that these letters referred purely to social or political masters, but the prosecution insists that Whisky-Ring insiters constituted the theme of most of them.

One of Bebook's attorneys showed the following letter to your correspondent to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSON, WAREINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, RR.—Dran Colored.: Foffir of the list inst. his been duly received and exceeding total word considered. As intimuses to you in a previous letter, we all feel at this distance from Missouri than a straight flows with the Democratic party would be hopeened efforms with the Democratic party would be hopeened favored and exceeding a least this year, and that the Republican should coalesce with all libral voters in favor of the Gobinet officers, think this way. O. E. Barcock.

To Col. John's Jones.

"This," said the attorney, "in a sample of many of the letters written by Bubcock' to St. Louis, none of them having any allusion whatever to soything outside of personal or political concerns, and we have no fear that the Coviers. BABCOCK A COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.

spiracy."

LAGUINE

Is now looked on as an important witness against
Baboock. It is sportained with a great show of
truthfulness that Maguire is promised a very
favorable compromise which will save nim the
disgrace of the striped sust in the Penitentiary,
provided he carrye out his word in
furnishing certain valuable testimony to the
prosecution. This testimony is said to be of
such a character as to make Baboock's guilt palprosension. This testimony is said to be of such a character as to make Babcock's guilt palpable and undeniable. It is thought that District Attorns Dyer's statement to the Court that the Government had been anable to trace any Ring money directly to Maguire's hands, was made to obtain the Court's consent to a noite prosequite to obtain the Court's consent to a noite prosequite that magnire might be effectively used against Babcock, the prosecution being willing to release Maguire to bag such rich game as "Bob."

ment can produce a single letter which will ever raise a suspicion of complicity in the whicky con-spiracy."

"Bob."

GIVIL SUITE FOR HIG MONEY.

Quite a sensation was created this affernoon by the circulation of rumors to the effect that Government would immediately file suits against all the members of the Ring and their boodstayed with defrauding the Government. One rumor is that, as soon as the prosecution is soded in the Babcock case, a civil sotion will be begun against William McKee for \$700,000. The action is to be based on the revenue of 1,000,000 gallons of proof spirits as 70 cents per gallon, the amount out of which it is alleged the Government was defrauded by the defendant. McKee is rated to be worth about \$750,000, but his estate is probably worth \$1,000,000. In addition to his Globe Democrat stock, he owns a fine farm in Sullivan County, New York, and a large amount of real estate here and elsewhere. Suit will also be instituted against Con Magnire and his boodsmen.

Sullivan County, New York, and a large amount of real estate here and elsewhere. Sais will also be instituted against Con Magaire and his bondamen.

Magnire himself is said to be worth very little, if anything, but his bondamen, of whom there are alt, are among the wealthiest gentlemen of anything, but his bondamen, of whom there are alt, are among the wealthiest gentlemen of our city including Nicholas Schaefer, William H. Beaton, William Mokee, Joseph Brown, Harry T. Blow, and Joseph Mulhail. Alt of these gentlemen are living except Blow. The claim against Magnire is for \$200,000, the amount out of which the Government was defrauded by the festime of the defendant to report certain irregularities which the prosecution has proof came to his knowledge. Lenisoney will be shown Maggire, in consideration of the evidence be offers against Babcock but it is certam that his bondemou will be sued for a large amount.

No petitions have as yet been filed against any of the Government Storekeepers, but it is a stended to imperent the close of the Babcock trial. All she crocked distillers and rectifiers, including the strength of the crocked distillers and rectifiers, including the crocked distillers and rectifiers including the crocked distillers and rectifiers including the crocked distillers and rectifiers including the crocked distillers and the following disagers and their bondamen to racover: John A. Mead, datings \$10,000; John Marall, damages \$10,000; Louis Kellerman, damages \$10,000; Loui

SPRINGFIELD.

THE PERIN PAPERS.

Special Deposics to The Characon Tribusts.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4.—There are no de relopments in the matter of the Westerman papers to-day, except that the Grand Jury are still looking into the papers turned over to shem, and it is said additional indictments will be based on the documents.

on the documents.

THE PARKEL FRAUD.

The Pehin newspapers have recently charged that all was not right at the Sangamon Distilling Company at Riverton, owned and operated by J. & J. W. Brinn & Co., of this city. The charges were then believed to have originated in the makes of the Pekin distillers, connected with whom is a distiller believed to have projudicial feeling against Mesers. Brong growing out of one or more Iswanits. The Transum correspondent, at the first intimation of fraud, inquired of the Government officers as to whether there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation for the allegations of crookedness, and was given to understand that there was foundation. The state of the fall facts in the case. In reply, Collector Merriam states that on the 6th of January last Gauser Rose, of Washington, Tazewell County, and on duty at the Sangamon Draillery, discovered among the whisky barrels filled, and to be filled, some which were

in that the staves of the barrel directly opp

in that the staves of the barrel directly opposite the bung-hole were more than ordinarily thick, and would, therefore, make the barrel gauge less than it really contained, the difference being perhaps a couple of gallons. The Gauger reported the facts to Cellector Merriam, who, first prosuring a gallon measure and having it compared with the United States standard in the Secretary of State's office, sent a deputy out to the distillary to examine by actual measurement. It was shown that the barrels contained between 1 and 2 gallons each more than they gauged. Collector Merriam himself

Verhylder The Report.

and then reported the facts directly to the Department at Washington, but has received no orders from thence, or any information whatever. It was ascertained that the barrels had been made by Peck & Abbot, of Lafayotte, Ind., and the fact, was reported to Supervisor Hunt, of that district, whose investigations showed that there were in the hands of the broken opposite the bung, and 4.400 barrels with feas thick staves. It is said, but this correspondent does not make himself responsible for the statement, that the staves were made thick in order that the barrels might be paided up.

Whe PROFITED BY 17?

There is no evidence that the whisky shipped in these barrels was sold other than by gauged measure, and, if that he act is difficult to see who profited by the bunched staves.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTURACT.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—E. W. Barnes, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the United States Grand Jury to-day, having been summoned to preduce dispastches before the crocked here and at other points.

Mr. Birnes stated that he did not know that such dispatches had been sont. If they had, it would require a week's time and much labor to look through the messages sent—averant hundred thousand—and get those required. The jury have they will order the messages required to be invest they will order the messages required to be invest they will order the messages required to be invested by the telegraph manager. Judge Woods said that an order of Court would be insued, if required, compessing Manager Barbes to comply with the sensities of the Grand Jury. The tens of books or finiture to produce them. District-Attorned Beckwith states, delays the investigation, but the chain of syndence can and

will be produced without them. The process is slow but seriain. The Grand Jury has been discharged till Monday. BABOOCK. BENSATIONAL PR

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The statement is nade by those who should know that new, extraordinary, and astounding developments may be expected in the Babcock trial next week. It is said that unless the evidence is suppressed it will implicate a great number of persons in both Eastern and Western cities. The evidence in supposed to consist of telegraphic and other correspondence covering the period from 1872 until new. antil now. A Doubtful stort of a storky interview at the

Disputed to Concinent Commercial.
Washington, Feb. 2.—Autory of a sensati

Washington, Feb. 2.—Astory of a sensational order, vouched for, however, by men who are worthy of all belief, regarding Grant and Baboock is in active or culation to-night. It is to the effect that at an interview to-day with Bristow and Pierreport the President declared his the effect shat at an interview to-day with Bristow and Pierreport the President declared his purpose to go to St. Louis and give his testimony in Babeock's Tavor. The interview assumed a stormy aspect, and the President took occasion to refer to Bristow's prosecution of the Whisky Ring in strong terms of disapprovas, opelading with the remark that he understood perfectly that certain parties near to him, while they were presenting to be his friends, were really his enemies, seeking to build themselves up at his expense. The President's manner was unmistakably pointed, and Secretary Bristow, in astonishment and dismay, turned about and walked to a vindow, and stood looking out for some moments. An interval of silence ensued, which was broken by Pierrepous, who suggested ma sundued tone that he thought the President was undined to be hasty and severe in his judgment, to which Grant responded in a loud, angry tone that when he wished advice from his Cabinet commenters as to his persunal affairs he would notify them. The President has lost his cam imperturbability and has fallen into an irritable state, in which he becomes violent and abustive, especially with reference to the parties concerned in the prosecution of the Whisky Ring. The effort to induce the President to put his testimony in the shape of an affidavit will not be abandoned.

[The strong probability is, that every word of the above was manufactured out of whole cloth.—ED. Taiduse.]

EVANSVILLE.

CONSCIENCE, OB LACK OF REGULAR DRINK,
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Henry C. Jacques,
one of the convicted whisky compirators, contenced to this County Jail, was found insensible in his bed in his cell this morning, and is dying in that condition. He drank considerably, and his system let down under the nervous shock. aA bac MEXICO.

A Great Revolution in Progress in Special Deputch to The Checare Trioung.

New Onleans, Feb. 4.—Latest information

New Obleans, Feb. 4.—Latest information from Mexico indicates a very unsettled condition of affairs in the northern States of that country, and probably a general insurrection against the Government of Lerdo de Tejada. A specil to the Republican from San Antonio, Tex., of to-day's date says: "I have received the following by private letter from Satistis: The revolution is gaining ground, and great excitement prevails throughout the State. The whole western part of Coahula is up in arms, as are the Pacific States. Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, San Luis, and, in fact, all Northern Mexico. Trevins is now marching on Monterev from the State of Tamaulipas. Another General is approaching Salinia from the west. Durango has joined lands with her sister States in this struggle," Gen. Ord, having been summoned to Washington for consultation on Mexican affairs, left this morning.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Each series Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns.

LaChosse, Wis., Feb. 4.—The passenger train going west on the Southern Minnesota Railroad which left this city this morning encountered a broken rail 2 miles east of Rushford, when the engine, baggage, express, mall, and smoking cars left the track, leaving the rear passenger coach on the track. Gulick Olson, mail agent, had an arm broken; William Meech express messenger, was cut about the head, and a haif-dozen others were slightly injured. Upon learning of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident, the road officials went to the scene of the accident taking a surgeon and other help. The cars and engine were the interaction of the interaction

COTTON MARKETS.

GALYZETON, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; middlings, 13%c; stock, 75,522 bules; weekly receipts, 11,225; gross, 11,246; exports to Great Britain, 681; to the Continued, 1,673; to the Channel, 1,210; coastwise, 8,107; sales, 4,908.

MOBILA, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12%c; stock, 92,074 bales; weekly not receipts, 11,755; gross, 11,936; exports to the Comment, 6,78s; to the Channel, 1,625; coastwise, 2,861; ales, 12,800.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c; stock, 38,289 bales; weekly not receipts, 6,538; to France, 1,760; to the Continent, 8,600; coastwise, 2,88s; sales, 7,600.

SAVANAR, Ga., Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; irregular; middlings, 19%c; stock, 58,601 bales; weekly not receipts, 12,708; gross, 13,002; exports to Great Prism, 8,518; to the Continent, 5,300; coastwise, 3,227; sales, 5,502.

ALDERMANIC ANXIETIES.

The Proposition to Hold Over Abandoned. Difficulties Encountered in Redistricting

the City H 1407 What Is Proposed in the Different Di visions.

Formers that the Common Council Intendeds protong their ferms by remaing to call a the tion in the springl have become so prevalent within the past week as to cause a strong to pression that they were trus. Were these remore correct it would be hard to say whether the pressumption of the Maya: or the orders in gevity sought by the Council, weeklasoured more vivid impression of the party that brought ion and corruptness of the party that brought so many of them into power. The one is will ing to serve the people and reign forever. even to the end of his days, whether the want him or not, and the others are con

even to the end of his days, a heither the pends want him or not, and the eabers are continued and thin or not, and the eabers are continued carrying at least a dozen area in each of their captainess procedus which they are only too said to grind at some political grindstone. Some of the members of that Council are constituents for these men are few and for between. Having already obtained a reputation for greedless that knows no satiety, asky once believed that the rumors of Aldermans trackery in relation to the next election state, asky and the period once believed that the rumors of Aldermans trackery in relation to the next election state, asky as once believed that the rumors of Aldermans trackery in relation to the next election state, instant as a convicted thief in always thought to be up to some devilery. As it happens, however, these rumors were but the Mayor. The fours education and hance in the body have no such inclination. The chirt is the body have no such inclination. The chirt is the body have no such inclination. The chirt is the body have no such inclination. The chirt is the body have no such inclination. The chirt is after the act has been adopted. Not lone are one of the Committees required a council from the Corporation Counsel as to whether they could hold over in spite of this provision, and the reply was decisively that they could not the council might enter upon regarding this point would be sure to be from ed down by him in an unmineraking enter moner. This the Aldermen kase, full well, and they are shrespect than to attempt its violation.

This point settled, the mark that bothers then the new charter, which provides for between the new

This point settled, the next that bothers then is the many that the highest while at present one cighteen wate at the highest, while at present there are twenty. The charter provides for the registree wards at the highest, while at present there are twenty. The charter provides that this shall by done by a census taken for the purpose and the wards made equal as to population. There are erious objections to this plan in city constituted like Onicego. The West Dysision contains a larger population that the other two divisions put together and in Council became infections in the other two divisions put together and in a Council became infattured that the present one the West Division would come in for more than its share of public improvements and general enemits. Not long ago several old heads in the Council became infattured with the insane idea of locating the new Countil House in the West Division, and the proposition was only abandoned for the leak of some three or four votes. In view of this apparent injustice, it became generally understood in the Council that to take a county understood in the Council that to take a county and it was proposed torumed the difficulty by combining two of the wards in the South Division into one, and doing the same thing in the West Division as before. The matter was to have come up Monday neith set his set matter was the council private and the previous weekly meeting, but within the previous week.

lar weekly meeting, but within the previous week.

A COMMINATION WAS STARTED among from West Division Alderman, who are as yet unknown, whereby the West Division with the majority of the commination was a majority of the control of the commination may amount to it is impossible to predict but from present indications its existence in at a myth. The probabilities are that the veelstricting will be done by the easiest way, such a combining two wards into one whenever it is necessary. It is proposed to combine the Pirel and Second Wards into one. Ald Foley as Richardson do not like this, and stand a their deposity when the matter is nearlies of to them. Each will of course left mit to the insvirable when it becomes are in favor of this plant. Ald. Dixon will not run again for the office, and his second wards not the frank warren claims that he will be its second materially by the change. The second was a made in a second materially by the change. The second was a made in the court of the part of the part of the part of the part of the previous and his second warren for the office, and his second wards are in favor of this plant. Ald. Dixon will not run again for the office, and his second warren claims that he will be its account the part of the par

had an arm broken; William Materials, which are managed to the semantic of the south although injured. Upon the common of the south although injured, to the common of the south although although the common of the south although although although the common of the south although alt

THE LAW.

Record of Judgments and Suits.

A Flourishing Business Done in ruptcy Matters

Kibbe 78. Hill--- The Criminal Co -The Equitable's Report.

More Supreme Court Decisions NEW SUITS. THE PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY boost ten days ago George P. Treadwr

bill against the Penn Fire Insurance Co of Pennspivania asking for an account in snee to a contract or agency he had wi Company, and also asking that the Co e restrained from saling certain proper ad mortgaged to it for certain reasons. Yesterday the Company filed an answ which it denied that it had made any such which it denied that it had made any such a ment with the complainant as he charged Treadway was an agent, but that had abused his trust and misapprop its funds, and that he was ind to it in the sum of \$3,269.92 for mone ceived which he had not paid over. For reason he had been deprived of his agency. Company further stated that it was will entill with him and surrender his property ettle with him and surrender his propert ould not by its charter do so until ! ned his affairs with it. It also

straightened his affairs with it. It also that it was insolvent, or that it was attent to sell or incumber his property, and prayed that the bill might be dismissed, united Starks course.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance pany filed a bill yesterday against Harr Emmaine B. Fox, William B. and Jane H. D. K. Tenney. B. Eyster. George Burns Farrow, and Israel D. Vandecar to fore mortgage for \$50,000 on Lots 24 to 36 in in Block 73 of Elston Adquition to Chicago. Samuel D. Weakley filed a bill against Philpot. H. E. Picket, the Illinois Starch pany. W. H. W. Cushman, J. N. Hardin, Fardin, E. P. and S. P. Hatheway, E. L. M. P. Follett, the National Bank of I and the Village of Hyde Park to forec trust-deed for \$23,311-50; priscapal and in on Lots 10, II, and 12, Block 3 of J. D. Je Subdivision of the S. 30 of the N. 30 of

on Lots 10, 1f, and 12, Block 3 of J. D. Jes Subdivision of the S. 36 of the N. 36 of W. 36 of the N. E. 16 of Sec. 3, 38, 14.

Henry A. Paddock began a suit in eje against Mitchell B. Lloyd, laying dam \$2,000.

Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Rosenb Mitchel, commenced an action in repievin Samuel Goldman and A. J. Sawyer to in inty-tive barrels of twine and eight but supersize course in anier.

James Marks ened H. S. Kohn and Kohn for \$1,000. J. Haraburger & Co. sued Herman K. BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

PETITIONS AND ORDERS.
Henry M. Conglin, of Morris, Grundy filed a voluntary petition yesterday.

are all unsecured and amount to \$13 The assets are two suits of clothes we \$75, and \$175 of clothing belonging to and child, all of which are exempt. The dend will be very small. The petition ferred to Remote Caret. ferred to Register Grant.
George S. Brown and Leander W. Cl viving partners of the late firm of Keys

viving partners of the late firm of Keys. & Clark, cattle-dealers and commission chants at the Union Stock-Yards, also rainstary petition yesterday. Their dealers of \$2,623.69 in bills and notes, \$222 in 1 deaks, etc., and \$14,203.78 in open and George S. Brown also owes \$4,000 esci trust-deed, and \$125 on an unsecured no has no sesses. L. W. Clark has \$2,000 w debts which are secured, but no assets which are secured, but no assets which are secured, but no assets what are claimed to be exempt. The exeferred to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was vesterday appointed and the proposition meetings will be held this large in the estates of Ordway & Newland

pearborn street, by a number of his crewho charge true Rogers in December in three confessions of judgment for \$200 favor of W. B. Hayea, and under which debtor's property has been taken. The iters, it is east, are not more than ten in the debts not more than \$8,000. A show eause Feb. 9 was made. The forms the pearst the peaking \$420.95; Helfenstein & \$411.09; Rathbun & Livermore, \$50.24; Smith & slaiming \$420.95; Helfenstein & \$411.09; Rathbun & Livermore, \$50.24; Smith & \$492.82. Total, \$1,233.25.

William F. Mayhon, a member of the lof Ewing, Mayhon & Co., wholesale in dealers, also filed a voluntary petition day. His debts, all unsecured, am \$10,537.57, which were contracted chiefly firm account, for marchandise bought firm. The assets are only some cloth are all exempt. These debts do not those of the old firm of W. F. Mayhon which is now in bankruptey. Beference lister Hibbard.

In the case of the Commercial Insurant pany, R. E. Johkins, the Assignes, was used to give to W. C. Gondy a quit claim Mr. Gondy's building. No. 162 Wastreet, releasing any claims the Compahave against it, although it has sirred, cided by the United States Circuit of Mr. Gondy had a good fille.

In the case of the State Insurance filed a petition asking leave to compahave against it, although it has already cided by the United States Circuit of Mr. Gondy had a good fille.

In the case of the State Insurance filed a petition asking leave to company and the state of the s MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

In the alow-moving ejectment anity. It is a concluded jesterday morate plaintiff and introduced certain lettern dense, to show a correspondence in 1888. Harrell and Turner concerning these letters had an erasure which we of these letters had an erasure which we fused to show a correspondence in 1888. Harrell and Turner, the mether of the lines to allow the explanation to be git Rudolphina Turner, the mether of the lines of the lines and the stand. Her testimony we list desert which it was claimed Reed furner last year; that they last at her house at different time son, and she had so early a list desert which it was claimed Reed furner last year; that they last at her house at different time son, and she had found them at one to list the last them table, or kicking around the resould not give any marks by which a field the deeds, but remembered them. Budolphus had called her attention to before she was called as a witness on had trial in Angust last.

The deposition of Binalde Hotchking testific in the continue. Hotchking testific in the continue. Hotchking testific in the continue of the cut deed in 1838, and thought that the importance with his flandwriting. He had known at the time of the execution of the cut deed in 1838, and thought that the importance with his flandwriting. We had known as a with his flandwriting. We are genuine; incommerce wrote his first name in last was of the opinion that the meaning was of the opinion that the meaning mean mercer wrote his first name in last gument to Hoxie was spurious.

LDERMANIC ANXIETIES.

Proposition to Hold Over Abandoned.

ulties Encountered in Redistricting the City: 10 307 Is Proposed in the Different DL

visions.

two wards into one whonever it is the proposed to combine the First of Wards into one. Ald Foley and it when the matter is required in the control of the co

uble is a little more intensified. The hand Seventeenth Wards are ionably large enough to hold their and consequently their representances ittle dictatorial in the combat. They that the Eighteenth. Minescenth and the Wards be consolidated into two, but ter as to what ought to be the dividing the preferring the sectional line of Chicago, making one ward extend south to the distortion of the consequent of the consequent preference for the consequent with the Eighter of the consequent with the Eighter of the consequent cons

a boys " for the election, if he wants it, fore does not care which aide of the true with probably content themselves with at number of wards. There being parent inequality as regards populate redistricting will be gone through Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards are, and will probably be curtailed in for the benefit of the Tenth, Elev-Tweifth, which are the smallest. A the lower part of the Fifteenth could acked on to the upper extremity of the without attering the character of the without attering the character of the ward, favors the addition of the tremity of his ward, extending from the to Loomis servet, to the Tweifth, not uite such a division, as his cold. Bailey, would thereby the extend the matter beautiful of the near the condition of the Saventh Ward loss, and is so considered by its Alipresentatives.

It is also long as to leave the matter beating of the near Council, thereby the Aldermen to be elected at large, he acquires would not be also small fact to long as to leave the matter beating of the first would be the server beating of the near Council, thereby the Aldermen to be elected at large, he acquires would not be also small fact to long as to leave the matter beating of the first would have seen are not appeared as to expensive and trouseach square in the city would have seen arguers.

g Death of a Little Childs

Oversboro (Ky.) Monitor.

Community was shocked on Monlast to learn of the unfortunate
ch, in the twinkling of an eye, bely of Dr. Cottrell, in the tragical
little boy. The little fellow, in
od and children sport, was playfully
it the house, holding in his band a
in, when, in his play, he fell upon
it which he had sought to amuse
rt, and put out the tender spark of
fall, the instrument ponetrated the
ne outside, ranging upward, bending out at the eye, destroying the
ling the boy instanty.

the vs. Hill--- The Criminal Calend ...The Equitable's Report. more that the Common Council intended to

More Supreme Court Decisions Filed. Nº W SUITS.

THE LAW.

Suits.

A Flourishing Business Done in Bank-

ruptcy Matters

About ten days ago George P. Treadway filed about ten days ago use or P. Treadway filed abili against the Penn Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, asking for an account is refer-ence to a contract or agency he had with the Company, and also asking that the Company strained from selling certain property b had mortgaged to it for certain reasons.

which it denied that it had made any such agree ment with the complainant as he charged; that freedway was an agent, but that he had abused his trust and misappropriated its funds, and that he was indebted to it in the sum of \$3,269.92 for moneys receired which he had not paid over. For that reason he had been deprived of his agency. The Company further stated that it was willing to tie with him and surrender his property, but tened his affairs with it. It also denied that it was insolvent, or that it was attempting to sell or locumber his property, and finally prayed that the bill might be dismissed.

naved that the bill might be dismissed.

White STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Harry and Emmaline B. Fox. William B. and Jane Howard, D. K. Tenney, B. Eyster. George Burns, John Farrow, and Israel D. Vandecar to foreclose a mortgage for \$50,000 on Lota 24 to 36 inclusive in Block 78 of Eiston Addition to Chicago.

Semuel D. Weakley filed a bill against Brian Phipot. H. E. Picket, the Illinois Starch Company, W. H. W. Cushuman, J. N. Hardin, S. W. Fardin, E. P. and S. P. Hatheway, E. Loemis, M. P. Follett, the National Bank of Illinois, and the Village of Hyde-Park to foreclose a trust-deed for \$23,311.50 prisopps and interest. and the Village of Hyde Park to Joreclose trust-deed for \$23,311,50, princepal and interest on Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 3 of J. D. Jennings Sabdrysion of the S. ½ of the N. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14.

Henry A. Paddock began a suit in ejectment manust Mitchell R. Lloyd, laying damages at \$20,00.

Resident H.

ford Hancock, Assignee of Rosenbaum & Mitchel, commenced an action to replevin against Samuel Goldman and A. J. Sawyer to recover sixty-five barrels of twine and eight boxes and 36 bandles of paper valued at \$2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Marks sued H. S. Kohn and Morris Kohn for \$1,000.

J. Hamburger & Co. sued Herman Kaestne

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Henry M. Couklin, of Morris, Grundy County, filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His debts are all unsecured and amount to \$159,826.80. The assets are two suits of clothes valued at \$75, and \$175 of clothing belonging to his wife and child, all of which are exempt. The divilend will be very email. The petition was referred to Register Grant.
George S. Brown and Leander W. Clark, sur-

viving partners of the late firm of Kers, Brown & Clark, cattle-dealers and commission mer chants at the Union Stock-Yards, also filed tary petition yesterday. Their debts, all nred, are \$27,661.08. The assets consist of \$2,629.69 in bills and notes, \$222 in fixtures desks. etc., and \$14,203.78 in open accounts George S. Brown also owes \$4,000 secured by trust-deed, and \$125 on an unsecured note. He has no sessets. L. W. Clark has \$2,000 worth of trust-deed, and ware the second of the no sesets. L. W. Clark has \$2,000 worse these no sesets. L. W. Clark has \$2,000 worse the second of the

By the estates of Craws a stream.

An involuntary petition was filed Thursday against John H, Rogers, a jeweler at No. 150 Dearborn street, by a number of his creditors, who charge tyat Rogers in December last gave three confessions of judgment for \$200 each in favor of W. B. Hayes, and under which the debtor's property has been taken. The creditors, it is said, are not more than ten in all, and the debts not more than \$3,000. A rule to show eause Feb. 9 was made. The following are the petitioning creditors: Churchill & Chaes, claiming \$420.95; Helfenstein & Stevens,

staiming \$420.95; Helfenstein & Stevens, \$111.09; Richmond & Carpenter, \$199.05; Rathbun & Livermore, \$30.24; Smith & Huestis, \$492.92. Total, \$1,283.25. \$492.92. Total. \$1,283.25.

William F. Mayhon, a member of the late firm of Ewing, Mayhon & Co., wholesale mailinery, dealers, also filed a voluntary petition Thursday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to \$16,587.57, which were contracted chiefly on the firm account for merchandise bought for the firm. The assets are only some clothing, and are all exempt. These debts do not include those of the old firm of W. F. Mayhon & Co., which is now in bankrupter. Beference to Reg. which is now in bankruptcy. Reference to Register Hibbard.

these of the old firm of W. F. Mayhon & Co., which is now in bankraptoy. Reference to Register Hibbard.

In the case of the Commercial Insurance Company is E. Jahkins, the Assignee, was authorized to give to W. C. Goudy a quit-claim deed on Mr. Goudy's building. No. 162 Washington attest, releasing any claims the Company might have against it, although it has already been decided by the United States Circuit Court that Mr. Goudy had a good fifile.

In the case of M. M. Smith, an order was made for the examination of the debtor to-day before the Register.

The Assignee of the State Insurance Company filed a petition asking leave to compromise for \$1,250 a claim for \$2.000 against the German Insuranct Company of Cleveland. This Company is insolvent, and inclined to contest the claim unless compromised. A rule was made yesterday calling on all persons interested to show cause by Feb. 15 why the compromise should not be granted.

Hanson & Amell were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable March 6 before Register Johnson.

An involuntary petition was also filed against John Dunham, a private banker at Kankaigas, by the following creditors, who charge him with having frandulently suspended payment of his commercial paper: Shifth & Johnson, who claim \$362.24; Solon Knight, \$6,000; Kenaga & Johnson, \$58.14; Dekson & McGrew. \$494.62; J. G. Knight, \$1.335.09; Thomas Reed, \$403.02; J. Legra, \$500; W. Hamm Shearer, \$1,550; John Lore, \$2,000; R. J. Hanna, \$605.55; Rankaiges Stone & Lime Company, \$203.14; T. M. Keitey, \$768.92; John Le Croix \$2,203.81; Kankaiges Paper Company, \$979.02; Maria Morris, \$1,560.63; N. G. Headsey, \$1,150; F. Zahl, \$500; and W. H. Grimell, \$2,200.

In the alow-moving ejectment suit of Kibbe

helors she was called as a witness on the crimhal trial in August last.

The deconation of Rinaldo Hotchkins was then
read in evidence. Hotchkins testified that he
sheet Rehard P. Robinson, and was acquainted
with his handwriting. He had known Robinson
at the time of the execution of the confirmatory
feed in 1838, and thought that the signature,
"Riched P. Robinson," was genuine; that Robinson never wrote his first name in full. He
size was of the opinion that the name on the
assignment to Hoxie was spurious. The case

was adjourned until Tuesday morning before this deposition was finished. THE EQUITABLE INSURENCE COMPANY.

The following is an abstract of the mouthly neport of James Eong, Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, for the mouth of James Record of Judgments and New

JUDGE GARY—148 to 157, 159, 169, 162 to 167, all inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—1 to 20 on calendar No. 2.

JUDGE MOORS—2, 3, and 4 on new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 1,902 and 5,351, and calendar Nos. 365 to 380, except 371.

JUDGE BOOTH—428 to 444, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—428 to 444, inclusive.

JUDGEMENTS.

UNITED STATES CHOOLIT COURT—JUDGE DRUMMOND—Ell W. Blake et al. vs. Philetus W. Gates and
the Ragle Works Manufacturing Company; verdict,
\$1,000, and motion for new trial by both parties.

SUPPRIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Fridalin Madleper vs. Henry Breyer, \$134,30.—E. G. Mason vs.
Rudolph Sylvan, \$496.63.—Delos W. Eldred vs. Hiram
Cornell, \$101.—E. W. Blatchford et al. vs. John W.
Os-sel and W. A. Cross, \$811.—F. A. Jensch vs.
Michael Merckel, \$204.

JUDGE JAMESON—William H. Adams vs. John
Maginnis, \$247.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OPINIONS FILED AT OTTAWA. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribum

CLEEK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 4.—Opinions of the Supreme Court have this day been filed in

he following causes:

PEOPLE'S CAUSES—DOCKET OF 1875.

S. Empson vs. The People; aftirmed.

Lempson vs. The People; aftirmed.

The People ex rel., etc., vs. Goodrich; information sustained and respondent disburred.

tion sustained and respondent disburred.

REREAGING DOCKET—OF 1875.

44. Mulford et al. vs. Beveridge; decree affirmed, Scholfield and Craig, Justices, dissenting,

CIVIL GAUSES—DOCKET OF 1874.

104. Hardin vs. Osborne; affirmed, Breese and Sheldon, Justices, dissenting,

146. Wing et al. vs. Dodge et al.; decree affirmed in port and remanded. part and remanded. 147. Jordan va. Dodge et al.; decree affirmed in part civil causes—Docker of 1875. nelphs et al. vs. Berthold; reversed in

15. Phelps et al. vs. Edwards et al.; reversed in part and remanded.

25. Morris us, Graves; affirmed.

36. Coursen, impleaded, etc., vs. Browning; reversed and remanded.

32. Robey ws. Beach et al.; reversed and remanded.

86. Armoid et al. vs. Bhodes et al.; decree reversed.

96. Art vs. Oagood; decree reversed.

123. Gotts vs. Clark; reversed and remanded.

187. Wisson ws. Church; affirmed.

211. The First National Bank of Galesburg vs. Mayo; reversed and remanded remanded.

firmed.
369. Hart et al. vs. Wingart; decree reversed and dissenting.
388, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Keith et al.; decree reversed and cause remanded, 394. Dietzsch vs. Sisson; reversed and remanded, 395. Forsythe et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller; mrmed. 396. Clark et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller; af-

firmed.
397. Emory et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller; af-639. Magill vs. Beers; reversed and remanded. 662. Badger et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller; af-564. Webster et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller; af-

Woodhult's Weekly can be called American. A

candid speaking man has as much chance of seeing his views published in one of those pa-

AN IRISHMAN ON IRISHMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trioura:

Curcago, Feb. 3.—Byron said there was nothing so difficult as a beginning. The truth of this assertion is never so beautifully realized as when one is endeavoring to make some observations on topics in which the Irish people are concerned. The difficulty may not appear so great to the man who is speaking, or about to speak, for salfish interests, but to the man who has the well-being of his race at heart, and who has also a considerate regard for the prejudices and traditions of said race, the task is indeed one of no little anxiety. Unfortunately for the thoughtful, intelligent, well-meaning Irishman, he has no organ to place his views before the public. The organs or sheets claiming to be Irish, and certainly to be met with in many an Irish cabin, and as much Irish as the Chicago Times or Woodhult's Weekly can be called Amarican. A candid-packing man has as much chance of

ventured to point out the shortcomings of the people through the columns of let us say, The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, what does it amount to? The demargage will take the paper up and will em-phatically brand the production as a "slander on the Irish race." In proof of this, be will read from advertising columns something about a "Girl wanted; No Irish need apply." He read from advertising columns something about a "Girl wanted; No Irish need apply." He strikes the tender chord in the systems of excitable and sensitive Irishmen, and the chances are that if the writer of either the advertisement or the well-meant advice happened to fall among these people his fate would be seated.

Now I for one Irishman don't see anything offensive to my people in advertisements of this kind, but it pauss me sorely to think that any Americas would be so thoughtless as to put a weapon of this kind into the hands of an unprincipled demagogue for the more effectual degradation of this misguided people. It will be easy to state the class of servant wanted without using that hacknewed phrase above mentioned. If there were individuals brainless enough to persist in wording their advertisements in this foolash way, the manager of a paper ought not to admit it.

I am wandering too far from the theme which prompted me to publish my observations and opinions as an Irishman and a Catbolic. In looking over The Tarnune to-day I noticed a remark made by that "Blave-driver" of the South, old Toomba where he says that I rishmen were hired by the Yankees to murder and plunder the chevaliers of the South. What intelligent Irishman can bear patiently such an entrageous insult to his people? Can he stand quietly by and leave this flendish old cuthroat make material for history by saying that Irishmen were bought for money to abolish slaver? No! I for one will not do it. I would walk to his home and there at the point of the pistol compel him to servest or fight. But he is a poor, whistly-drinking gentleman (?), deprived of his "prop-KIBBE VS. HILL, ra Hall, the redirect examination of R. K. Turner was concluded yesterday morning. The plaintiff had introduced certain letters in evidence to show a correspondence in 1868 between Harrell and Turner concerning these lands. One of these letters had an erasure, which was shown to Turner, and he was asked to explain what had been written there before, but the Court refused to allow the explanation to be given. Mrs. Radolphina Turner, the mother of the preceding wincess, a lady about 80 years of age, then took the stand. Her testimony was to the effect that she had as early as 1888 seen the deads which it was claimed Reed forged for Turner last year; that they had been left, at her house at different times by her son, and she had found them at one time on the statem table, or kicking around the room. She could bot give any marks by which she identified the deeds, but remembered them because Radolphus had called her attention to them just before she was called as a witness on the crimhal trial in August last.

The deconation of Rinaldo Hotchkins was then lead in widness.

erty," and on such people the Irishman is not often too had. Was O'Conneil brinds when he reinried the moses of New Orleans merchanis years ago? No; he would not sully the page of Irishman's deplorable history with the sweat and blood of poor, trampled, manacled human beings. The true he had John Mitchell in the South during the War, but my countrymen are not educated enough to understand Mitchel's inglorious career; therefore it would be a deliberate insult to tell them plainly what Mitchell was. He rests quietly in Ireland and I often heard him say that slavery existed in Ireland. I did believe him, and I know it does; therefore he rests in the most congenial soit that sould be found for him, for the changing of the bondsman's chain will not disturb him in his final resting place. The future Irish historian has cause to rejoice that Mitchel's body sleep outside America. No future guide can point out the tomb of the Irishman who fought to prepayants.

Theodora Kuntgen, died a bill against her husband, Nicholas Kuntgen, charring him with crash and the control of the control of the case of flather us. The Protection Liferingurance Company, Judge Blodgett yesterday granted an injunction maintaining the collection of the tax on the Company aspital stock.

Judge Drummond maintaining the collection of the sargument of the control of the tax on the Company aspital stock.

Judge Jameson will hear motions for new trials this moraing.

An item published under this head yesterday stated that letters of administration on the exact of farmville S. Thomas were granted to C. E. Hope. The hames anough be reversed, Mr. Thomas heing still not the land of the living.

The argument will be Company and the control of the control of the state of Granville S. Thomas were granted to C. E. Hope. The hames anough be reversed, Mr. Thomas heing still in the land of the living.

The man ham to control of the living.

The charmyal country country country of the control of the control of the living.

The charmyal country country of the control of the control of the living.

The same being still in the land of the living.

George V. Bibley. Robert Wookler, and Isador McCleellan were arraigned for largeny. Wickler pleaded guilty to largeny, and was remanded for soutence.

John McCleen pleaded guilty to largeny, and was remanded for soutence.

John Lee pleaded guilty to largeny, and was remanded for soutence.

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John Lee pleaded guilty to largeny for the control of la

wise by thoughtless scribblers and a few lunstic airect-preachers.

I could easily show how Irishmen in these late days became i deutified with slave-drivers and demagogues; how they became connected with politicians of an honor, no principle, no fidelity, but I am perhaps trespassing too much aiready. It would be easy to show what kind of feeling existed in the Southern States for the working Irishman previous to the War. Why, the Southern Catholic slave-driver would chase an Irishman with dogs from his plantation, unless there was a swamp to be worked. Then the Irish laborer had a chance, because the "nigless there was a swamp to be worked. Then the risk laborer had a chance, because the "niggers" would die there. I am sorry to say that a great many American thinkers wrong the Irish people unconsciously. When I say Americans, I mean of course the men who show themselves true Americans, at the head of whom Blaine now stands foremost. And thank God that Blaine has a connection with Ireland; and that there is still Irish blood to be found that will boil at the stardy impudence of men who put themselves forward as champions of liberty. Take Blaine and Cox and present to the world a picture of the one inveighing against the horrors of Andersonville and of the other joking over human beings dead, dying and wamded, and hungry, in one heap.

Poor Toombe is angry because he is likely to be governed by "miggers." Turn about is fair play.

COLORADO GAME.

The following account of a hunting excursion in Colorado is taken from the Georgetown (Col.) Miser. For the number and the value of the game taken, we do not remember to have seen it equaled. What is better, the game was not left to rot where killed , but it was sent to the actilements and used as food. Charles H. Utter, the leader of the party, and his brother Stephen, are well known to many of our citizens as epiendid mountaineers, and espital good fellows gen orally ; On the 25th of September, 1875, a party of

On the motor september, 18th, a party of three gentiemen, —Charies H. Utter, John Burns, and Stephen A. Utter,—with two pack-drivers, twenty mules, and camp-equipage, left Georgetown, via the Berthoud Pass, for the hunting-grounds where "fresh woods and pastures new "furnish ample grazing-grounds for thousands upon thousands of wild cattle, and the On the fourth day our party reached the North Park, about 4 p. m., and from the time of arrival till dark the three hunters killed fifteen stately elk. Here our party camped and hunted for about two weeks, and killed and sent to market 100 elk. The shambles of the "Silver Queen," Central Clity, and Black Hawk were graced, at the time of which we are writing, with as fine a display of fat, luscious game as ever graced any market in the wide world. We should have mentioned that, as soon as hunting commenced, a four-horse wagon was kept constantly running between the Hot Springs and Georgetown, until the close of the hunt in December, a period of about three months.

Kind centuries have glossed its horsor o'ex,
And left it but the sentence of a page;
The moss of Time has clothed its shatter'd door,
And temperableats have streaked it gray with age;
But here and there the echoes of the past,
Like wakeful judges, guard it round at last.

seeing his views published in one of those pa-pers as he has of getting an office by fair means. As to Irish papers, who has seen an exchange from one of them? Pomeroy's Democrat would not even risk an exchange. The consequence is that 'the general public understands as much about the thoughts, feelings, and opinions of in-telligant Irishmen as it does about the native chiefs of Cantral Africa. And if an Irishman ventured to point out the shortcomings of the A Namesis that fears could never quell Had hower'd o'er the night of its long years; Had breathed above its life the breath of Hall; Had gather'd crystal from its victims 'tears; Had tenthed its finger to each tomb in lows, And hallow'd martyrs that were saints above.

The ever pittful to see men dis.—
The more than pittful to see them rack'd.
And the 'the years, unsuccoring, went by,
There was no tender grief that sorrow is will.
For nighs and means had choked the living breath
And tears had failen from the eyes of Death.

Somewhere within the mystery of life.
Are other mysteries that shadow this,
Parchance the discord that sugments the
May be the stepping-stone to bliss,
God wot, the sarrifection errors night
May be the sanctified of Prolinat light! What woes there were the darkness holds its own, Inseparable its mistry and sts gloom; But from its vault the torburd cry has flown, And made the universal world its tomb. Each heart has throubed an apswer-throb to heart, And borne all suffering in common part.

The Crypt has gilded o'er its crime of then,
Its wheels have left their rugged ruts ungrated,
And whispers that were agonice mong men
Are silenced—and the world looks on amazed.
But somewhere there are those to bear the crime,—
Somewhere there is repentance for all time!
George Blaks

Dickens and a New York Girl. Dickers and a New York Girl.

Miss Kate Field, in the course of a lecture she recently delivered at Newcastie, England, related the following anecedote of Charles Dickers:

"It was worth while receiving a compliment from Dickers—it was turned with such art. I know of one in America so felicitous in expression as to deserve publicity. It was addressed to a New York sirl who had been a constant attendant at his readings. Geing up the scape of Steinway Hell on the occasion of Dickers reading to New Year's Eve, this young lady was mot by a friend, who stopped her, asying. I've a message for you from the chief. Dickers was always called 'the chief' by his intimate friends. 'I saked him if he saw you in the audience. "Saw her?" replied Dickers. "Yes;

This famous seen has now seen placed for public inspection in that part of the Louvre which is set apart for Hobrew antiquities. It bears the oldest inscription in the world as yet deciphered, and is a historical monument without rival, contemporaneous with the Bible, dating back 900 years before the Christian era. The piller is of black beast, having almost the same form as the tables of the Decalogue, It measures 40 inches in height, 28 in width, and 4 in thickness, and for 2,800 years has remained in the same position in the country of the Moebites, on the shores of the Dead Sea, at the spot, as is supposed, where the frontier of fheir territory joined that of the tribe of Reuben. The column of Mesis was not buried. It had remained erect in the full light of day for twenty-eight centuries. In 1876 M. Clermont-Ganneau, attached to the Franch Commiste at Jerusaton, beard something about a stone placed at the antrance of a small willage near the Dead Sea, and covered with "mysterious" characters. Attracted by those reports, he sent two intelligent Arabs with instructions to bring him an impression of the inscription, by using the same process as is employed in printing-offices for obtaining a proof of type in form—viz.: to spread a sheet of moistened paper on the letters and by means of a brush to drive the pull into the cavilies. The operation socceeded perfectly, as may be seen from the impression which is exposed by the side of the pillar itself in the Louvre. But at the moment when Yaconb, one of the Arabs, was preparing to depart, he was attacked by the Bedouins and badly wounded; but his companion was fortunate enough to get on his horse and escape with the greater part of the impress. M. Clemont-Ganneau, some time after, sent another Arab with instructions to copy by hand the inscription, and the man fulfilled his mission with great intelligence; the copy and sketch of the stone which he made are also exhibited at the Louvre. Eventually, the same enthusiastic functionary succeeded in translating the famo

three gentiemen.—Charies H. Utter, John Burns, and Stephen A. Utter.—with two pack-drivers, twenty mules, and camp-equipage, left Georgetown, via the Berchoud Pass, for the hunting-grounds where "fresh woods and pastures new "furnish ample grazing-grounds for thousands upon thousands of wild cattle, and the streams in tish of rare excellence. We must not forget to mention that Mrs. Charles H. Utter, a lady who keenly relishes a life on the touted field where health and real pleasure can be gained and enjoyed to the fullest measure, was one of the party.

On the fourth day our party reached the North Park, about 4 p. m., and from the sime of arrival purchased and ejiped the respective to picked with the picce were successively nurchased and ejiped to getter. The

broke up the pillar with a hammer and shared the fragments among themselves. With immense difficulty the pieces were successively purchased and including the pieces were successively purchased and pieces were successively purchased and pieces were successively purchased and pieces were successively purchased properties and paster. The monument is, therefore, integrally restored by means of the original inscription and by sid of the rubbings first teasen. The text is in Arabic Phomician characters, the most ancient alphabetical words known in history, ascording to Lucan.

On that point the objection may be made that inscriptions more ancient than that of the stella of Meas exist, and among others that of the Obeliak of Luxor; next, a fragment of an Assyrian inscription in cuncilorom characters found on several bricks at Nineven and Babylon. Egyptian horizontal and vartical ones are to be seen on the ruine of the great Temple of Philic, which are assuredly anterior to that of King Mesa, but they have, however, all remained undecipherable. The reason is that with almost all the Eastern nations there were two sets of writings, the hieratic, or sacred, for the use of priests, who alone possessed the key, and the vulgar text. In apite of all the science of Champollion and the works of so many Orientalists, the sacred hierographics of Egypt will remain sternally a secrét. Generations will pass away; they may lose themselves in contemplating the hieratic figures engraved on the gate of the Temple of Karnak, but the priests, who were alone initiated, have taken the ascret with them, Even in the present day the Abyssinians of Urper Egypt are accustomed to ratice the same mysterious marks on their checks without knowing the signification of them. All that they can asy is that the custom has been able to decipher it? There was also at Jerusalem the familiar Hebrew, greatly resembling the Phenjoian, and the sagred or Rabbinic language, which differt esfentially from the other.

How Bronzes Are Made.

How Bronzes Are Made.

Mr. Prederic York, who has charge of the branze department at Tiffany's, delivered a lecture last evening on the manufacture and uses of bronze, at the Cooper Institute. After quoting M. Thiers' expression that "luxury indicates enviluantion," Mr. Yors and that what lithography, photography, land engraving had done for printing, bronze essts had done for sculpture. Patterns were made in wax, plaster, or wood. Some artists used one medium and some another. For common work, such as chandeliers, the pattern was usually made in wood. It mattered little, hoavers, what was used, previded it would afford angles and a charp, clear, smooth surface. Formerly, in copying large preess of statury, the artist worted entirely by eye, and the result was that his copy was never perfect. It always had some of the artist's individuality in it. In 1885 Abrille Collas, a Frenchman, adapted the panta graph to obtaining reduced copies of antique statues. Mr. Yors then explained by means of diagrams how the pantagraph worked. Bronzes, he said, can only be cast in sand. In he other medium will the molds take," as the workman say. The best sand is the yellow magnesium, which is obtained in the pits near Paris. The pattern made by the artist is haid on a bed of this sand, which is mixed with lamp-black and beaten down hard. Pleces of this sand and lamp-black are then laid on the pattern, so that they can be "drawn," seconding to the technical term, and the mold is built up over the pattern like so much brick work. The bronze cast must be hollow. The finest brouzes are the thinnest. The popular idea is just the contrary of this, most people supposing that the heavier a bronze cast the more valuable it is. The Japances and Chimete model in cisy. This is waxed, then the outside mold is put oo, and the basted metal on heing poured in, of centred metals the other kinds it would not do at all. Mr. Vors than read Benvenuto Celimi's description as given to the Duke de Medic, of the manure in which be made his cast of the g

God bless her! She's the best sudience I ever had!** And I've a microscope for Mr. Dickens, retorted the delighted girl. Whereupon she does forth a tagket of viociat that graced Dick the series of the control of the

An Oct ogenarian Refused a Diverce.

Judge Sanciar, of New Orleans, recently randered the following brief decision in a curious sunt for diverce. "Plaintiff sues the defendant, her husband, for a diverce. Both parties are colored, and of a distinctive class, which has ever been held in high asteem for integrity, respectability, and uniform contress. They are more than octogenarians, and excellent types of their race. Plaintiff alleges ill-treatment by the defendant and his habitual intemperance. The evidence establishes neither. A veterande la guerre des Anglais, the defendant is high-tempered, but genial and kind-hearted. He as a member in good standing of the 'Societe des Veterans de 1814-'15,' and designated by his countaise as 'un prave homme. The plaintiff, the sider of the two, is an excellent person, and vervegenerally known for benevelence. These old people have no actious quarrel. Their race of his, already protracted beyond Scriptural limit, must woon be ended, and then the soletin covenant which bound them together on earth will be dissolved by the great Tripunal, of the wisdom of whose decreas there is universal acknowledgment. Judgment for defendant."

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ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, lonroe, Variety performance. Afternoon and

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between adison and Monroe, Afternoon, "Casta." Even g. "Oliver Twist" HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, I lark and LaSalle. "The California Minstrela trucon and evening.

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner inzie. Concert by Hans Von Bulow at 2 p. m. Con ort by the German Military Band in the evening.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Concert by the Gen

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 5, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88§.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday in a Belgium colliery. About 200 miners were

Warmer weather, with possible occ snow flurries, is predicted for the Lake re-

The Duke D'AUDIFFEET-PASQUIER is though to stand an excellent chance of being ele to preside over the new French Senate.

motions to quash the indictments against Messrs. Hesing, Renn, and Hoyr, and Monday, March 7, was set as the day when these trials will commence. A plea of not guilty was entered in each case.

The Senste yesterday resumed con tion of the Louisiana Senatorship que Mr. Mosron speaking in opposition motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to amend the and the report of the Committee so that it should "be not

The advantages or disadvantages arising from the combination of Church and State were illustrated in a London court yesterday, wherein certain High Church observances such as the use of the crucifix, the stati be cross, solitary communion, etc., were d

The sales of mess pork in the Chicago man ket yesterday aggregated 82,750 barrels, the selling price of which was about \$1,700,000. was exclusive of the sales of lard and meats. The shipments of meats on the previous day were nearly 2,500,000 pounds, or

Cardinal Prince HOHENLOHE, of Germany, arrived in Rome yesterday, and was im-Pope. It is understood that the object of the Prince's mission is the restoration of an amicable understanding between Germany

A British army is said to be moving on Beloochistan, a country adjoining India, and about the size of Texas, which now lies between the Anglo-Asian frontier and that of Persia. It is admirably adapted for pur-poses of defense and for nothing else, so that its occupation can be dictated only by desire to prepare for resistance to Russia.

The Italian Ministerial Council, in deference to the wishes of the German authorities, has consented to inform Count Von ABNIM of the sentence passed upon him by the German Court. The Court however, that the request for the extradition of the offending Count cannot be complied with, there being no warrant therefor under risting treaties between the two countries

At the rate things have been going of late, it will not be long before Spain is able to direct her energies toward the Cuban insurrection exclusively. Reports are received ly of important Alphonsist successes, and cable now conveys the intelligence, accredited to a Paris newspaper, of the complete rout of the Carlists and the flight of Don Carlos in the direction of French terri-

A new and vigorous application of the re-cently-enacted Press law in France has been made in the case of La France, against which proceedings have been instituted on the charge of publishing false news. The journal in question stated not long ago that M. Burrer, President of the Ministerial Council, had tendered his resignation on condition that he should receive the appointing the control of Coverno of the Real of Residue of Coverno of the Real of Residue of Coverno of the Real of Real o journal in question stated not long ago that ment of Governor of the Bank of France as

Council is engaged in the consideration of an ordinance which proposes to abolish the present system of telegraph poles throughout the city, and to require the laying of the wires underground. An opinion has been given by the City Attorney that the city would be compelled to bear the entire expense of the proposed change, estimated as certain to amount to over \$3,000,000. It appears, moreover, that no system has yet been devised for the successful operation of under-ground telegraphy, and the only thing ree Committee and the Commo Council to do is to let the thing alone, and provide the Fire Marshal with nippers to cut the wires when they obstruct the workings of the apparatus of his Department.

ally firm yesterday. Mess pork was active, and 25c per bri higher, closing at \$20.50 cash and \$20.67 for March. Lard was quiet and \$12.25 cash and \$12.25 cash

\$12.45 for March Meats were tive and tole higher, at 7te for boxed ilders, 11to for do short ribs, and 11to for do short clears. Highwines were less active and unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was more active and to higher, closing at 98to seller the month, and 97to for March. Corn was active, and declined 1c, but closed stronger 39 to for February and 39 to for March. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 30 to for February and 31 to for March. Rye was quiet at 67@67 c. Barley was quiet and steadier, closing at 75c for February and 70c for March. Cattle were dull and easier. Hogs were active and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.80@7.90 for packing grades. Sheep were weak. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the

It is now considered certain that Tox Scorr's mammoth subsidy scheme will re-ceive the support of a majority of the Sub-Committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee having the subject in charge, and that the Terms Pacific monstrosity will be favorably reported upon. In that case Mr. Holman will of course lose no time in making good his assertion that the Democratic party is opposed to Tour Scorr's job. His efforts in that behalf promise to be peculiarly interesting in view of the fact that Lamas, the King of the Cancus, is the Chairman of the Committee and the especial advo-cate and manipulator of the plan to vote to Tom Scorr's Company several hundred million dollars for doing what the Southern Pacific stands ready to do withou a cent of Government guarantee or cash. It will be surprising if it does not turn out that SINGLETON is better advised than HOLMAN as to the Democratic policy in the House.

Mr. Monnrson, of Illinois, finds that the leadership of the Democratic majority is now and then attended with disagreeable incidents. One of these happened yesterday, when in an evil moment he took part in the discussion of a pension bill for the relief of a soldier who had deserted from the Confederate army and joined the Union forces. Mr. Morrison's virtuous but unwise remark about the scoundrelism of such a procedure brough from Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, the inquir whether an application of the condemnat was intended in the case of Union army of ficers who had joined the Rebels; and from Mr. Townsend, the satirical New Yorker, reference to the supposititious case of a mar who should suppress his record as a Union officer after it was in print. The latter shar shaft brought the blood, and amidst the powls of the other Mr. Morbison had ampl time to wish he hadn't said anything about the pension bill.

The BEECHEE scandal is once more brough nce by the remarkable commu ication of Mr. HENEY C. Bowen to th Plymouth Church Examining Committee The belief that Mr. Bowen's bosom has al along been the repository of secrets of vita importance as affecting the merits of the great scandal case is confirmed by that gentleman's letter. The editor of the *Independent* has at last been smoked out by the proposed inves tigation of the grievances of Mr. S. V. Weitz, and he now declares to the world that, years before the present scandal be-came public, he was informed and now believes that Mr. BEECHES had been guilty of the crime of betraying the sanctity of other homes beside that of THEODORE TILTON. Mr. Bowen announces his readiness to testi-fy to essential facts before any proper tribunal, though he will not "allow a single His conclusion is that, without the shad ow of a daubt in his own mind, Mr. BEECHER is "guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy. To this bold and unequivocal arraignment of their pastor the Plymouth Examining Comno response further than to summon Mr. Bowen before them next Thursday evening to answer to the White grievances.

It is admitted by the high-tariff people that the United States produce cheaper raw materials of the great lines of manufacture, such as cottons, woolens, furniture, leather goods, and of iron and steel, than any country is Europe; and also that they produce the chespest food of every description, as flesh, fish, fowl, bread, butter, milk, vegetables and fruits. No European country can begin to compare with the United States in cheapness, variety, and abundance of food prodncts. There is more coal already discovered in the United States than is known to exis in all the rest of the world, and it can be mined with far less labor, and therefore expense, than the coals of Europe, which are much exhausted, and are now only found at great depths and distances from the outlets. This country exports more surplus agricultural products, including wheat, oats, corn, cotton, tobacco, beef, pork, lard, butter, and cheese, than any other nation in the world. Indeed, it is the only country that produces all these valuable commodities, and has more than it can consume of them all every year. Being in sure possession of all the elements and facilities for cheap manufacturing, viz.; cheap food, cheap fuel, and cheap raw materials, why is it that the United States do not successfully compete and undersell the dear food, scarce coal, and high-price raw-material manufacturing nations? How does it happen that we cannot compete with the manufacturers of Great Britain, France, Gerper cent more for hides and wool, and compensation. There was malice as well as falsehood in this publication, and hence the than the manufacturers of the United States? Are their mechanics so much more skillful and rapid workmen than ours? Are they more inventive? Do they surpass us in the use of labor-saving processes so greatly as to neutralize all our enormous advantages over them in cheaper food, fuel, force, and raw material? Will it be asserted that British and European operatives work for so much

less wages than ours that, notwithstanding

all the immense natural advantages our man-

ufacturers possess in cheapness of raw ma-terials, food, and fuel, still they cannot hold

last ten years, because they could not subsist

or support their families on the "pauper

wages" offered them here. They have gone back (in disgust and disappointment), be-cause they can get better compensation and

go farther in support of their families. If specified time. More than this, Mr. SINGLEfood and fuel are dearer, rent and clothing row admits that the scheme of the South, are far cheaper, and they are paid in solid coin, which is worth all it professes to be, and is not at a fluctuating discount of 15 to the benefit of a Philadelphia Construction 20 per cent below its face.

The answer has not yet been given to the

question why it is that our manufacturers, with all their great advantages in price of food, motive-power, and raw mater their European competitors, are unable to export their surplus goods to foreign markets and sell them in competition with English, French, Belgian, and German manufacturers. Let us search for a solution of this astonishing state of facts. Is this not it, that our ultra high tariff has rendered nearly losses by taxing back on the co the great lines of manufactures the tariff imposes a tax of 40 to 80 per cent. The donestic manufacturer can, therefore, charge our people 35 to 75 per cent for his goods above the foreign market price without danger of being undersold by imported merchandise. This is what is called " protection to American industry." The avowed object of the legislators who imposed so enormous a prohibitory tax was to author-ize and enable the Eastern manufac turers to sell their wares to the people of the West and South at one-third to wo-thirds more than the goods were worth, which privilege they have availed themselves of with great cheerfulness and alacrity. This special authorization by Congress to charge the West and South a price and a half or two prices for their goods goes by the soft, sweet, and seductive name of Protection, but plainspoken, blunt people call it legalized robbery. It is obvious that while this system of charging a price and a half for manufactures

plus may be produced must remain unsold,

and the shops, mills, and furnaces must stop

he streets or work them on half time This

is precisely the state of things we have had for the last two or three years. Hun-

dreds of thousands of working people have

sisting on charity or prowling around the

een living in enforced idleness,

producing, and turn their operatives out of

country as tramps. They, poor fellows, have been "protected" with a vengeance. What is the remedy for this sad and disastrous condition of things? Is it not to re move the artificial high price of merchandise, and with it the artificial high cost of living and producing? If the cost of housekeeping and manufacturing were cheap, the good produced by the mills and factories won ecessarily be cheap. Then the surplus proluctions not needed at home could be exported abroad and sold in exchange for whatever our country needs to buy, and any balance coming to us would be paid in gold by the foreign purchasers. This would give full employment to our idle operatives, both men nd women. More coal would have to be nined and iron ore extracted from the earth. Activity would replace stagnation, and pros-perity and plenty would drive away hard times and scarcity and the pinchings of poverty. Whenever Congress abolishes the artificially dear goods, costly production, and expensive living system, then will the enormo advantages we possess in cheaper food, fuel and raw materials over European nations begin immediately to manifest ur successful competition in the sale of goods in the markets of the world. In the fervid language of our pious Methodis friends, May the good Lord hasten that

A DEMOCRATIC CAT OUT OF THE BAG. As will be noticed in the House debate on Thursday last, the Consular and Diplomatic of Maine, Mr. SINGLETON, member from Misssippi, ex-Confederate, and a rev ent that the animal was fairly out, there was general consternation on the Democratic side They sought in vain to catch the animal and fortunate SINGLETON with might and main. They whacked him across the face. They made him eat humble pie. The whole Democratic side of the House wriggled backwards like crabs. They clamored, and expostulated, and insisted that Singleton, who was a noall too late. The bag was empty. The cat was out, scampering and frisking and chasing its tail in delight over its liberty, and all the country has seen the pretty little beast.

Now that it is out in full sight, let us examine the animal. Mr. SINGLETON, in the course of the discussion replying to some prior remarks of Mr. Hale on claims, naively stated that the South had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress. No Republican member objecting, he stated levees of the Mississippi and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the Delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as 7,000,000 bales of cotton could be raised on this reclaimed land." In other words, Mr. Singleton's little scheme is to increase production 7,000,000 bales and reduce prices to 3 cents per pound or thereabouts; to enrich the bottom land-owners and speculators, and starve out the upland farmers. This is getting up a corner on cotton with vengeance. Where are our Illinois speculators that some of them do not get up a scheme for increasing the wheat crop a hun-dred million bushels or so for their benefit? And this is the first precious scheme, -to tax the people of this country for the benefit of a crowd of Southern speculators, who propose to monopolize the cotton crop to the disadvantages of other cotton-growers ! To cut off the fees of our starveling Consuls and cripple West Point in order that Mr. SINGLETON and his fellow-speculators may absorb the cotton crop and starve out the cotton-growers who do not happen to own the alluvial soil of the bottom lands along the Mississippi River! This is scheme No. 1, of which Mr. Singleton delivered himself

their own against these competitors? We must demur to any such plea. Tens of thousands of British and German mechantom for the country for work willing Sixeleron replied that another was pacific Railroad. In other words, the second scheme of the House Democrats is Tom Scorr's scheme to get the credit of the Government for \$300,000,000 of interest and the assumption of \$150,000,-000 indebtedness to build a railroad across

Ring, when the California Company, as we have several times shown, stands ready to build the road with private capital upon the original land-grant, which should be taken from Tom Scorr for non-fulfillment of contract. This is scheme No. 2.

By this time the cat was so far out of the bag that the Northern Democrats began to grow restive, but Mr. HALE comple "Is not the refunding of the cotton tax another?" Mr. Sinoluron acknowledged that goods makes expensive housekeeping, and that each class tries to recoup itself for its losses by taxing back on the torustion the form of the torustion to discuss that question now." have the programme of the Democratic party: 1. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the benefit of Southern speculators that they may monopolize the cotton crop. 2. Tom Scorr's Texas Pacific subsidy steal. 3. The refunding of the cotton tax. We may add to this the fourth item, namely, the payment of Southern claims, amounting to sev eral millions of dollars, which Mr. SINGLE ron would have confessed had not the North ern Democrats pounced upon and throt-tled him. There was a desperate effort upon their part to make it appear that Mr. SINGLETON was a nobody, who represented nothing and spoke for and that he was delivering only his individual opinion. These pretenses, however, came too late, as shown by the eagerness with which Douglas, Holman, Blount, Ran-DALL, and others sought to get the cat back into the bag again. The bare fact that Mr. SINGLETON was chosen as the representative Southern Democrat upon the most important Committee of the House shows in what continues, no domestic goods can be exported to foreign markets for sale. Whatever sursignificance he is held by the Democrats i the House. The only trouble was that the gentleman from Mississippi was leaky, and the leak became so great that his party asso ciates could not stop it. He babbled out what they had not intended to admit until after the Presidential election. If this dis-cussion had taken place after the Presidential election had gone Democratic, Mr. Halle would not have had the necessity of pressing Mr. SINGLETON or any other Democrat fo business. There would have been no neces-

sity for asking the questions. SECRETARY FISH'S BLUNDER. The London Times has given Mr. Fiss something like the lie direct. It flatly denies his astonishing assertion that the rea author of the Monson doctrine was the Brit ish Prime Minister, Mr. CANNING. In this detail, Mr. FISH has not blundered as badly as in the gist of his circular note on Cuba affairs, but in it both he and his assailant are wrong. The facts, as given in Holse's "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," are that CANNING was at first inclined to aid the Holy Alliance in its scheme for directly interfering with American affairs in such a way as to keep not only Cuba, but the South American Repub lics, under the Spanish yoke. But after the Congress of Verona, and before the promulgation of the MONROE doctrine Canning's views had quite veered around He promised Rush, our Ambassador, the support of England in carrying out that doctrin at that time. It appears, therefore, that Secretary Fish is wrong in saying that Cansing was the author of the dogma, but no more wrong than the Thunderer is in saying that it "directly traversed the councils of Mr. Canning." So far, dishonors are easy. But in the substance of this Cuban note

our Secretary of State is utterly and hope-

lessly wrong. In begging foreign Govern

ments to help us settle the Cuban question .-

a question which really only concerns Spai Appropriation bill being pending, under the and the United States,—he has flown gentle persuasion of Mr. Hale (Republican), in the face of the MONROR doctrine, both as it is and as it is generally supposed to be, and has invited the Southern Democrat, who is also a member of snub which he has received in the flat refusal the Committee on Appropriations, which un- of England and Germany to interfere. If der the rules has been made superior to the the snub were confined to him it would not Committee on Ways and Means, and who had much matter, but in him the people of the the bill in charge, opened the bag and let the Pemocratic cat out. When it became apparmust pocket the affront which their representative has invited. Since the only alternative was to receive a refusal or an acceptance, it is fortunate, on the whole that we, return it to its bag. They belabored the ungot the first and a snub. Cuba is our concern, not that of England, or France, or Germany, or Russia, or Austria, or Italy, or Greece. We alone can settle the disputes with Spain, unless we choose to abandon our rights. The quarto volumes of correspondbody, had protested too much. But it was and American interests therein have been written by American pseudo-statesmen, not by foreign diplomats. Europe does not suffer. We do. Europe has no interest in the trouble. We have. We want no foreign partnerships. We wish no counterpart of the Turkish question on this side of the Atlantic. WASHINGTON was right in his warning against "entangling alliances." An orchestra of nations, in which we played second fiddle, would not be a good thing for us to organize. Yet just this would have been brought about if England and Germany had taken advantage of Mr. Fran's blunder -a blunder the less excusable because our doing anything whatever with Cuba is merely a question of forbearance, not of power. Spain could do nothing effective to hinder, and no one European power, acting with Spain, could defeat us in doing whatever we think is rages on American citizens in Cuba, and is still committing them. She throws our citizens into jail in a country where the habeas corpus is unknown, and where juries are and greatest, she regulates Cuban trade with own chaotic Governments by money drawn from Americans through Cuba. For this, fighting trim and taking it to a point whence ty of the Eastern States for

duced from \$5,500 to \$5,000; the salaries

fixed by law. The partisian malignity of ity. The introduction of a bill to simplify \$3,500 and Gen. SHEBIDAN'S \$3,000, leaving the Major-Generals untouched, and reducing the Brigadiers very slightly. The arrithus of the report is only too apparent. It is to strike at the two great Union Generals who inflicted the most harm upon the Confederates, and to get \$6,500 more towards appropriations for ex-Rebels who lost mules or be on when SHEEMAN went on his March to the Ses and SHERIDAN swept across the Virginia valleys. Does any one suppose that if the offices of General and Lie vere held by the ex-Confederates Lize and STONEWALL JACKSON there would be any reduction of pay?

CONSOLIDATING SMALL MISSIONS The discussion of the bill appropriating noney for our Consular service shows that both parties are wrong in their views of the natter. The Democrats have gone too far i heir would-be economy, and the Republic ns have resisted some most just reductions The abolition of the Embassy to Greece is rise. The chief duty of our Minister there is to look at the Acropolis. The most im-portant recent dispatch from Gen. READ, the Minister, was devoted to a statement that, at some recent celebration, the Queen wore a white satin dress, which "seemed to steal the color from her cheeks." So pretty, but is scarcely worth while to pay a for chronicling such instances of innocent petty larceny. A Consul at Athens or the Pirseus could do all the necessary work. The Minister has a sinecure. His office should be abolished. At Hayti, the respectable colo ed gentleman who represents the United States seems to be mainly occupied in turning his residence into an asylum for rebellious cutthroats, and in issuing-in exchange for fees-naturalization-certificates of ubious legality. Better make him a Consul and save money and reputation. The consolidation of the Central and South Amer ican missions is another proper thing to do. Most of them are mere receptacles for played-out Congressmen and decayed deadbeats, who besiege an incoming Administration, and literally bore themselves into the cures. Our late Minister to Pern had a little to do that he went into business Lima as a pawnbroker. Mr. Monson, of Oberlin, O., in a speech on Thursday, opposed this necessary consolidation. Press dispatch thus reports, him:

Press dispatch thus reports, him:

He expressed his belief that one of the noblest and grandest fields of commerce in the future would be the States of South America, and he thought that the American people ought to be the possessor of that field. He knew that the existing commerce there was small, but he asked whether the United States were prepared to accept the low and poor condition of its commerce as an unchangeable thing. Did Commerce as an unchangeable thing. Did Commerce as prepared to accept the low and poor condition of its commerce as an unchangeable thing. Did Congress mean to proclaim to the civilized world that the United States did not mean to be a great commercial power, but meant to have its name crased from the list of coumercial antions? He could not believe that that was the opinion of this House.

It is not difficult to answer these questions.

Congress, by passing a high protective tariff. made American goods too dear to export to these countries and wiped away our trade with them, and has proclaimed that the United States is "prepared to accept the low and poor condition of its commerce as an un changeable thing"; that it does not mean to be a great commercial power"; and that it doe mean to "have its name erased from the list of commercial nations." The fruit of this Congressional folly is shown in the case of Brazil, which imports each year 3,000,000 yards of cotton cloth from the United States and 97,000,000 from England made of American cotton. With a revenue tariff these figures would be reversed. For the high tariff, Mr. MONROE is partly responsible When he and the rest of Congress turn abou and stop the policy which has wiped out existence our export trade to South America. we may need missions to all the South American States. Until then, the Democrats are right in abolishing them. But they are wrong in cutting down Consular salaries which are already too low, and here is where Republican opposition is needed.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRIST ON THE TARIFF. The Democratic party in Congress and in the country is now confronted with a direct issue upon a question upon which that party, up to the date of the Rebellion, had an honorable and successful record, and on which the party has been profuse in protestations and promises of what it would do if it only had the chance. The chance is presented. The Democratic party has an overwhelming majority in the House of Repre-sentatives. It has the control of the Committees, of all the machinery of legislation, and on this particular subject has a large Republican support in both Houses of Congress. The Democratic party has been known to the country as in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and as opposed to levying taxes on consumers for so-called Protection. The Whig party, availing themselves of the opportunity of their victory in 1840, enacted the CLAY protective tariff of 1842. The Presidential election of 1844 thrust the Whigs out of power, and the first use that was made of the victory by the Democrats was to enact the revenue tariff of 1846, which eliminated every vestige of special subsidy protection. So successful was that tariff that the "prostrated" and "infant" manufactures of America, instead of perishing from the loss of "Protection," put on new life and vigor. Manufactures and exports increased; the revenue so increased that the free list was greatly expanded. New right. We have four wrongs to right. Spain has promised us to abolish slavery in Cuba and has not done so. She has committed outreducing the tariff, and never had manufacturers or the people enjoyed such solid pros-perity as under the revenue tariff in opera-tion from 1857 to 1861,—as MORRILL himself has confessed in one of his speeches on the packed with a skill that would not discredit a floor of Congress. Ever since the protective cook County Sheriff and his bailiffs. Last tariff was restored the Democratic party has and greatest, she regulates Cuban trade with outrageous injustice to us. She supports her and promising that if it could get into power once more it would abolish the enormi from Americans through Cuba. For this, and abuses of a system which cannot be our tariff is partly responsible, but the main fault is hers. Having these grievances to settle, we spent mill- have been loud and vehement in their grievances to settle, we spent mill-ions of dollars in putting our fleet into denunciations of the Republican parit could easily descend upon the "Queen of the Antilles," and then, instead of doing any-people under the tariff enacted since thing, we crawled before foreign courts, 1860. In this complaint there has been more begged their aid, and got snubbed for our truth than in any other ever made against

this report will be appreciated when it is noticed that it reduces Gen. Sherman's salary method of collection, to make the collection of revenue something else than a trap for honest men and a source of plunder and blackmail for official thieves, has instantly exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic professions, and exploded the expectation that that party had the least intention to disturb successful and legalized frauds. Hardly had the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Morrison, proposed a Tariff bill merely calculated to lop off some of the greatest abuses, and stop smuggling through official connivance, when Mr. Hor-Man, of Indiana, who flourishes on a simulated reputation for superior honesty, has it med that he will never vote to put a tax of twenty millions of dollars on tea and coffee, even if by so doing he can abolish seventy millions of dollars of tax on neces-saries of life from which the Government gets no revenue. What is it to Mr. HOLMAN that his immediate constituents pay three times as much tax on the shirts and drawers they wear, and on their boots and shoes, none of which tax ever reaches the Treasury than they would ever have to pay on their tes and coffee? Does he mean that shirts and other underclothing, and stockings, and boots and shoes, are not necessaries among his constituents, and that such articles are "luxuries" which may be dispensed with? Of course, the omission to tax tes and coffee renders the passage of the bill impossible. It is the life of the bill. It means \$20,000,000 of revenue, in place of \$80,000,000 of tax on

consumers which does not produce \$20,000. 000 of revenue. The Democrats have for years been acens tomed to hold Keller up as a monster of iniquity, and have dubbed him "Pig-Iron KELLEY." But this new Tariff bill will have no more resolute opponent than Sam Ran-Congress, who has the courage to push the pardon of JEFF DAVIS, but dare not vote to take the tax off the shoes and coats and trousers of his unfortunate, unemployed, and pauperized constituents. Now comes to the ront that other apostle of pure and unadulterated Democracy. the immaculate Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, and he declares that he will not vote for a revised Tariff bill, and the Democratic Representatives from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Maryand wash their hands of any complicity i Mr. Morrison's attempt to establish honesty in the collection of the revenue, and the re duction or repeal of special taxes which produce no revenue.

At the election of 1874 the Democrats elected no less than seventeen of their party to Congress from Pennsylvania. In solid ody, these seventeen men, v/ho cheered BEN HILL's defense of the Andersonville prison and monster, will stanil to resist and defeat any bill which repeals the infamous law which has reduced legions of their own constituents to pauperism, and, as Mr. KEL-LEY says, forced them to become tramps. Such is the condition of the Democratic

party in Congress upon the only question of ublic policy upon which that party has had an honest and honorable record, upon which it has been loudest in its professions, and upon which it could so legislate as to relieve plundered and impoverished people. If the Democratic party car not be trusted to pass an honest Tariff act, what, in the name common decency, does the party ever expect to accomplish? Does it exist only to pass Southern relief bills and plunder Northern tax-payers to recoup Southern Rebels for their losses in attempting to destroy the Union? Let Mr. KERR disband his Falstaffian army of Confederates and Protection plunderers, and send the m home.

BRITISH GOLD AND THE COEDEN CLUB.

The Protection organs have all at once let loose upon the "Cobden Club," and some of them accuse that Club of the lavish use of "British gold," as bribes, in the cultivation of an American sentiment in opposition to a high protective tariff. Has it ever occurred to these people that our protective tariff is the very thing which has done more to enrich England and increase her manufactures than any other action on our part that was possible? Great Britain in the year 1875 exported cotton goods to the value, in England, of three hundred millions of dollars. of which more than one-fourth were sent to countries on the American Continent and to China and Japan, comparatively our neighbors. Great Britain imported all the raw material of this manufacture from the cotton to the minutest item of dye stuff and chemi cal used in the business. The only rival on the globe which could manufacture cotton and woolen goods to any extent in competition with Great Britain is the United States. We have cheaper food for the labor, cheaper fuel, abundance of water-power, and, in the case of cotton, almost a monopoly of the raw material. Great Britain imports the greater part of her wool, -the domestic product being merely used for mixing with others,—and in this respect we are her superior, because we grow a far greater variety of wool, varying from coarse to fine. and the quantity may be increased equal to any possible demand, as we have thirty times the territorial area of Great Britain.

There is nothing in which we night not successfully compete with that country. We have infinitely more and a better quality of iron ore; we have better facilities for pro ducing steel; we have inexhaustible supplie of copper, and lead, and nickel, and of all the materials necessary in their manufacture. W have more and cheaper coal than all the rest of the world. Under these circumstances, the sale of British made cotton, iron, woolen, leather, or steel goods in the United States ought to be considered as extraordinary as the sale here in Chicago of British-mille flour made from American wheat.

The British manufacturers have no caus to fear an interference with their vast fo eign trade from any other quarter than the United States. No other country can make cotton, iron, leather, wooden, or wo olen goods and undersell England in for eign markets except the United States. Not hing has heretofore prevented or now prei/ent the sale of American manufactures al road but the high protective tariff, which so enhances the cost of producing all these lines of goods in the United States that it practically prohibits their export, and limits their production to a part of the home demand.

pains—and very rightly. Let us either give the matter up or do it all ourselves.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported an amended bill to regulate the pay and allowances of army officers as follows: General of the Army (Suzeman), \$10,000 instead of \$13,500; Lieutenant-General (Suerinan), \$8,000 instead of \$13,000; Lieutenant-General (Suerinan), \$8,000 instead of \$11,000; Major-Generals to receive their present pay of \$7,500, and Brigadier-Generals to be reduced from \$5,500 to \$5,000; the advances of against the American tariff.

The familiar picture of progressive taxation, from the first garment placed on the new-born babe, following him on every article of apparel, every article that he may have had to use in his trade or profession, until his burial in old age in a heavily-taxed coffin, is a true of British cotton goods, woolen goods, iron and I steel, and leather manufactures in every part of the civilized globe, and opens even the United States to the sale of large quantities of British cotton goods made of A1 cerican cotton! Great Britain has had that n nonopoly has been of incalculable profit to Great Britain. been of incalculable profit to Great Britain. It has drawn to her the against the American tariff.

But the Democratic party, valiant out of office, becomes a cowardly lubber in author-

gland the great banker and merchant of the earth. It has given employment to her over. flowing population. It has made her the arbiter in money matters, and enabled her to spread mortgages over half the Government of the world. This has been the work of the American tariff,—the giving to Great Britain the monopoly of the world's market for the sale of her manufactures. American manu-factures have been put in chains; their mills and mines allowed to work only on half time,—that Great Britain may sell her ires in Pittsburg, her cotton goods in Lowell and

Providence, and her carpets in Philadelphia If "British gold" were ever used to infin-ence American legislation, if the Colden Club have ever sought to promote the direct interests of Great Britain at the cost and a pense of the United States, the natural pasumption must be that both have been a listed in framing, increasing, and perpetualing the American tariff, which prevent American manufacturers from ever interfact with the British monopoly of the market, the globe. It would be absurd to use the 'gold" in any other way.

The Washington National Republic which gets its living out of public plum and therefore has no love for Mr. Ban has circulated a ridiculous rumor that the Secretary is to become the Democratic cardi date for the Presidency, under the leadership of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the New York Sun. This silly story having been started by this leach upon the Ad tration, the Inter-Ocean, ever on the alert for anything reflecting upon Secretary Barrow, picked it up and prominently publishes it. The story is all bosh and nonsense upon its very face, and, even if this were not so, its appearance in the L-O, would, be sufficient vidence of the fact, when the animus that paper towards Secretary Batterow taken into account. As it has had to retre all its past slanders of the Secretary, however the retraction of this freshest calumny wil speedily be in order.

NEW RAILWAY-LINE TO SARNYA

Since the four great Eastern rail say lines.—the Michigan Central, the Southern, the Putsburg, and the Baltimore & Ohio,—by pooling the arnings, have made heavy against the business of Chicago, much interest has been felt in the opening of a new and inde-pendent road to Sarnia. There it would connect with the Grand Trank, one of the longest as best railways on the continent. True, it is one of Mr. Jor's bankrupt roads; but it is decidedly strong and lively, and Chicago would give it most cordial welcome. By such a connection, its 1,100 miles of road, resulting the seaboard over connecting lines at New York, Boston, and Portland, would be rendered profitable, if anything can possibly make them so. For Chicago business, it is non at the mercy of the Michigan Cecaral, which refuses to take its freight unless it charges the rates adopted by the pooled lines. For nearly half the year it ends at Saruis or on Lake Huron,—practically nowhers,—and hence its limited business and impoverished condition. As a competing line, it is during the winter of little or no value to Chicago.

Our business-men can expect no quarter from the "pooled lines" till navigation opens. The discriminations and organized raid against on prosperity, it gives ins great pleasure to report cannot probably be exforced beyond the precent season. We have reliable authority for stating that one of the lines between this city and Saruis can be opened as a freight-road to about the families of delivers and that it all the stating that one of the lines between this city and Saruis can be opened as a freight-road to about the families of delivers and that it all the stating that the life of the lines between the lates of the lines and that it all the lines and that it all the lates and the lates and that it all the lates and the lates and that it all the lates and that it all the lates and the lates best railways on the continent. True, it is one of Mr. Jor's bankrupt roads; but it is decidedly

and Sarnis can be opened as a freight-road to about half a million of dollars, and that it will be completed during the coming sesson, presbly in time for the fall business. This, with th bly in time for the fall business. This, with an Grand Trunk, will form an exclusively the cago line to the seaboard. It can scarsely ever be made for its interest to mile with other lines to discriminate against the business of the city. Mr. Joy admits that he road is suffering from its connection with the "pool," but this line would be more surely con pelled to work in unison with Chie than the Michigan Central. To need guage of our well-informed correspondent is in plainly "the destiny of the Grand Trunk is reach Chicago, and that at no distant day." The larity and the business interest of the road, and certainly it is of great importance to the property of our city. This is the Grand Trunk's "opportunity," and it is to be hoped it and is friends will have the wisdom and the energy to

AN OLD SLANDER

he Mt. Vernon (III.) Nece, a little Copper-bead sheet published down in Egypt, review some of the old lies it and other Copperson sheets used to talk about Senster Loan. It

sheets used to talk about Senator Loam. It says:

Read his biog raphy from preface to appendix, as we defy the sharpest-eyed seeker after the incident appearance of the control of the control of the control of the control of the confederate army and assist in the senator of the Confederate army and assist in the senator of the Confederate army and assist in the destruction with the "Southern Hilmest Legion," a body of the Confederate army and assist in the destruction of "Lincollaw" living the control of the confederate army and assist in the destruction his exploit at "ling Muddy" ordige, where these and "Lincollaw lings" were to be interconfed us turned back by the faming sword of the salient ferm. "Lincollaw her in the little incident at McLeandon, when Louas became so disquested with the Stars as Stripes that he refused to speak until they we hauled down,—none, not one of these important evaluated that the ferma fraide orms with the of the great Looas, it writes down by the long rapher. Am I we might still further mention in the life of the great Looas, it writes down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a down by the long and the life of the great Looas, it writes a look and the life of the great Looas and the life of the great Looas and would far life the late distress ing unpleasantness. These greats were models of fire-esting secession, and would far life the late distress ing unpleasantness. These greats were made or the bushwhaleer. Why is this than the life of the great life of the most ultra Rode in the

These charges were all refuted over and over again. Locian challenged his enemies to selectatiste any of them, which was never does and it is rather late in the day-sixteen year after the time referred to—for the News to rule up. But it will not harm Locax, while it will certainly not benefit the Neces or any other that there is those old faisehoods.

THE REV. JABEZ BURNS.

The cable dispatches from London on the initiative and author, the Rev. Jabez Burns.

He commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects in 1826, and was eminently successful. In 1829 he removed to Scotland, where he continued his hierary labors. In 1825 he commenced ministerial work in London, and continued is for twenty-five years with remarkable success. In 1839 he became editor of the Temperone Journal, and soon afterwards established the Preachers' Magazine. He was one of the entitiest members of the Evangelical Alliance, and was present at the first Conference of that body in Great Britain. In 1846 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Wesleyas University at Middlestown, Coon.

PROF. CARL WILKE.

A correspondent of the Allgemence Zeitney writes the following: and story from Pera, near Constantinople:

writes the following and story from Pera, near Constantinople:

Our little German colony here was last week plunged into sorrow by the sad death of old Prof. Carl. Wist. A mative of Halle, he served under BLOGMEN in 1804, All. and 1814, in the campagna against the Franch. Afterward he went to Greco, where he obtained a diusion as teacher of Old Greek and Latin Philology. On the expitation of the Bavarians, on the downfall of Ormo, Wilker proceeded to Constantinople, where he was appointed as intor in the School of the Patriardata, and allied that position until four years ago, when on secount of his great age, he was retired on a smalpension. The dissensions among the Greeks and Bajarians, however, materially reduced the revenue of the Patriarchate, and Wilker's pension became a mesgre pittance and its payment very traggular. The old man was soon obliged to scarrifice his valuable in brary, but the proceeds of this were soon gots, and although a few of his old pupils rendered him some issistance, he has for some time been on the verge

mg himself through the head. He was 85 years o

JOHN C. CRESSON.

The Philadelphia papers contain long obtt
outices of John C. Cresson, one of the prominent citizens of that city, who died or 37th nit. He was born in Philadelphia in and commenced his business life as a mea of the firm of Janes Cresson & Co. In 18 of the firm of JANES CRESSON & CO. In Is became Superintendent of the Philadelphia Works, and for over thirty years was Chief gineer of the works. In 1838 he was che Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philoson in the Franklin Institute, and subsequents cupied a similar position in the Philadel Righ School. He also held the office of Fachtin Institute, and was subsequently of the Franklin Institute, and was good of the Franklin Institute, and was good of the American Philosop dent of the Franklin institute, and was a vice-President of the American Philosophoriety. In June, 1867, he was chosen of the Park Commissioners, and the next year made Chief Engineer of the Park a powhich he held until 1873. In addition to which he heat man and president of the Mus positions, he was also President of the Mus & Schotkill Railroad, one of the manager Vice-President of the Pennsylvania In Vice-President of the Pennsylvania tion for the Blind, and a manager of the stant Episcopal Hospital.

Print Augustus Prokham, a well-k Rhode Island artist in crayons and land paintings, died suddenly at Newport, in State, on the Sist uit. Gen. John Jay Knox died at Knoxbore,

on the sist uit. He leaves four daughter three sons — the sons being the Hon. Jon. KNOX. Comptroller of the Currency; the Dr. WILLIAM E. KNOX. of Elmira, N. Y.; and Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, Professor of G the Newark (N. J.) Theological Seminary. CHARLES FISKE, formerly a well-known chartes fisher forcering a well-known falo journalist, and at one time connects the city department of the New York 2 died at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 28th ult. First Lieut. Robert P. Waunen, of the and, Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City.

28d ult. Among the literary works which he has le his completion of Scallers's "Dome:
"Ariadne, the Tragic Art of the Greek. Development and Its Councetion with P Poetry," "The Roman Elegy," "Concern Theology of the Hesiod," and "Minos." Checlogy of the Hesiod, and Minos.

Prof. August Durley Christian Ty the eldest of the German Protestant the died in Berlia on the 8th uit. In 1814 came Professor of Theology in Kiel, and

neceeded Schlerenmaches, and where sained until the time of his death. He his 85th year when he died. GROSVENOR, who is brother of the prese of Westmoreland, died in London en Dr. Offo FRIEDRICH GRUPPE, who fo

years had been the permanent Secretary. Boyal Academy of Arts and Extraordina fessor of the Philosophical Ficulty in siled on the 7th ult. For a long time he meine Preussiche-Staats Zeitung. In phil

REVENUE OR PROTECTION ?

The Pennsylvania papers are bawling selves house against the revised tariff, they say, will destroy the revenue and be the Government. Let us see how the tariff works in filling up the Treasury. H dwenty-seven articles which, being during the year 1674, and charged with below named, yielded to the Treasury that opposite their titles, in all less than

Articles.

Boiler-plates of all kinds. 1½ c per B
Cables and cable chains. 2½ c per B
Cut nails and spikes. 1½ c per B
cut nails and spikes. 1½ c per B per m. 2%c per m
Out tacks over 16 oz per m. 3c per m
Cast basts and hinges. 2%c per h
Cast-fron stove pipes and
stove plates. 1%c per h
Hollow ware, glaped or
tinned. 3%c per h Sign per in Hilli from in pieces of 25 ks,
for ships, etc. . . . 2c per ib
Screws for wood, 2 inches or more in length...... 8c per lb Square marked on one side, 3c per lb and 30 Wrought hinges, hedserews, rivets, holts, and
spikes.

Seedies for sewing-machines and over 10
in thes.

P. c.

Bo ck-saws not over 10
in thes.

So n. c.

Hand-saws c ver 24 inches. \$1 per dox, and 30 p. 6.

Mill, pit, and d 'tag-saws'. \$10 p. 6.

Nickel. \$25 per cinst 12 per cent Cod liver oil—me dictinal 40 per cent Neastroot cii. 20 per cent Saal oil. 20 per cent Caster oil. 95 per cent Oroton oil. 103 p. 6.

There has been a decline in HEND In Democratic circles in Ohio, and a cox log rise in Thurman stock. For the pr checking the upward movement for Thunnan, the Cincinnati Enquirer in him in the following freezing manner: him in the following freezing manner:

We have opposed Senator Thurnuan becaves and speeches in the Senate on the guidon of finance. He has shown himself at all enemy of the people and the friend of the temperature of the privileged classes. The Democratic pay has differed with him, and that difference marked that in the past two years he has a way from our State during a political cauve come into it to antagonize the platform. I ence between Senator Thurnuan and the Ohracy is as marked now as it was last year. It, for we would fike to have him on the si people. The disagreement is so marked that for Thurnuan were nominated for a State office to-morrow, he could not carry the site party,—and the party will treat him no he has treated it. In his candidacy for the he forces the issue whether the Democratical State of the people to the curse of the band scurvy creatures, transfer their allegiance cause of the people to the curse of the bandoders, and Eastern aristocrats. So far we will prevent the stuitification of the branch lookers, and Eastern aristocrats. So far we will prevent the stuitification of the branch longer raise its arm in buttle for the people and are betrayed, let it die on its sword and in dishonor.

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that th

The Cincinnait Guzette thinks that the who are pushing Gov. Haves for Pressorerdoing the thing somewhat. It say But we cannot quite agree with those who as an Ohio ultimatum, and reflect on other Republicans to make out that noise of tarry thio, nor when they put Haves or the publican party into the position of damand the whole volume of our currency shall be is suited by the General Government and mable for at 4 tes. "
Should Onic Republicans that that currentley would seelate themselves. Nor have reduced to so mayour a principle that no sandidate outside of othe could carry the Sare other States besides Ohio to be carried, doubt that the election vote of Ohio would Monrow, Bausrow, Blairs, or any other of national reputation and good character we no heavy weights, who should receive the had certainly we would not deem it wise powerestimation on other prominent Republicant to forward preferences for HAVES, for this voke retailiation, and stir up a personal an conflict which would be mutually destrussephrants as well as damaging to the party.

Mr. Morrison, Chairman af the Ways Committee, as saying to him: My young friend, the Democratic par

well give an an income time for the coming Presidential contest, has tried to recondle heretofore, and every been a failure, and hurt us more than all saces combined. The only way for the Mational Convention to do is to nominate an Otio who will carry the entire Western ern vote, and ignore the Zast; or size nomididate from New York who will sweep the Gouthern States, entirely ignoring the Western States, and the Democratic in the Contest of the Democratic in the Contest of the Democratic in the States.

d the great banker and merchant of the It has given employment to her overing population. It has made her the ter in money matters, and enabled her to ad mortgages over half the Governments he world. This has been the work of the can tariff,—the giving to Great Britain monopoly of the world's market for the of her manufactures. American manuor her manufactures. American manumines allowed to work only on half ittsburg, her cotton goods in Lowell and vidence, and her carpets in Philadelphia. "British gold" were ever used to influ-American legislation, if the Cobden have ever sought to promote the direct rests of Great Britain at the cost and ex-se of the United States, the natural preon must be that both have been end in framing, increasing, and perpetual the American tariff, which prevent rican manufacturers from ever interfer the British monopoly of the markets globe. It would be absurd to use their

he Washington National Republic ch gets its living out of public plunder therefore has no love for Mr. Barsrow circulated a ridiculous rumor that the etary is to become the Democratic candi-for the Presidency, under the leadership he Louisville Courier-Journal and t York Sun. This silly story having started by this leech upon the Admir on, the Inter-Ocean, ever on the alert for thing reflecting upon Secretary Barsrow, ked it up and prominently publishes it, a story is all bosh and nonsense upon its y face, and, even if this were not so, it pearance in the I.-O. would be sufficient dence of the fact, when the animus t paper towards Secretary Baisrow is en into account. As it has had to retract its past slanders of the Secretary, however, retraction of this freshest calumny wil edily be in order.

NEW RAILWAY-LINE DO BARNTA

chigan Central, the Southern, the Pittsburg, the Baltimore & Ohio,—by pooling their nings, have made heavy discriminations in the business of Chicago, much interest been felt in the opening of a new and independent road to Sarnia. There it would connect in the Grand Trunk, one of the longest and trailways on the continent. True, it is on Mr. Jor's bankrupt roads; but it is decided and the process of the second of the second of the second of the second over connecting lines. New York, Boston, and Portland, would rendered profitable, if anything can possibly set them so. For Chicago business, it is now the mere of the Michigan Correct which we have the mere of the Michigan Correct which sees to take its freight unless it charges the
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a competing line, it is during the winter of e or no value to Chicago. ur business-med can expect no quarter from "pooled lines" till navigation opens. Theh triminations and organized raid against on sperity, it gives us great pleasure to report, not probably be enforced beyond the presseason. We have reliable authority for and that one of the lines between this city Sarnia can be opened as a freight-road for ut half a million of dollars, and that it will completed during the coming season, probain time for the fall business. This, with the the Michigan Central. To use the lan-e of our well-informed correspondent, it is the destiny of the Grand Trunk to Chicago, and that at no distant day." The nly it is of great importance to th of our city. This is the Grand Trunk's ortunity," and it is to be hoped it and its will have the wisdom and the energy to ce it.

Mt. Wernon (Ill.) News, a little Coppersheet published down in Egypt, revived of the old lies it and other Copperhead used to talk about Senator Logan.

his blog raphy from preface to appendix, and the sharpest-eyed seeker after the incidents of digreatm sate of mid any mention of his counse, h the "Southern Illinois Legion," a body of t Mr. Lavaar intended to lead into the ranks th the "Southern Illinois Legion," a body of Mr. Legoax intended to lead into the ranks officient the army and assist in the destructions forth-willing and the state of the cortain and the state of the cortain and the state of charges were all refuted over and over Corian challenged his enemies to sub-e any of them, which was never dode is rather late in the day—sixteen years e time referred to—for the News to rake t it will not harm Logan, while it will y not benefit the News or any other sheet

THE REV. JABRE BURNS.

able dispatches from London on the laborted the death of the emment Methine and author, the Rev. JAREZ BURNS.

menced his career as a writer on religious in 1826, and was eminently successfulter removed to Scotland, where he consistent of the commenced in the removed to see the continued it. THE REV. JABRE BURNS. ial work in London, and continued in ty-five years with remarkable successi the became editor of the Temperance and soon afterwards established the 's' Magazine. He was one of the earliabers of the Evangelical Aifiance, and ent at the first Conference of that body Britain. In 1846 he received the degree r of Divinity from the Westeyan Uni

PROF. CARL WILKE.
espondent of the Allgemeine-Zeilung
e following sad story from Pera, near

inople:

German colony here was last week plunged why the sad death of old Prof. Carl. Wilk's. Halle, he served under Blucher in 1803, 1814, in the campaigns against the French. he went to Greece, where he obtained a sittacher of Old Greek and Latin Philology. Taked as tutor in the School of the Patriarchied that position until four years ago, when, to file great age, he was retired on a small he dissensions among the Greeks and Bulwerer, mastrially reduced the revenues of relate, and Wilker's pension became a tance and its payment very irregular. This as soon obliged to sacrifice his valuable lithe proceeds of this were soon gone, and few of his old pupils rendered him some halls for some time beam on the warps of

riaresion. Last week he finished his career by shooting himself through the head. He was 85 years of age. JOHN C. CRESSON.

The Philadelphia papers contain long obituary

polices of John C. Cresson, one of the most grith uit. He was born in Phitadelphia in 1806, and commenced his business life as a member of the firm of James Cresson & Co. In 1835 he of the firm of JAMES CRESSON & CO. In 1836 he became Superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and for over thirty years was Chief Engineer of the works. In 1838 he was chosen Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy in the Franklin Institute, and subsequently occupied a similar position in the Philadelphia stigh School. He also held the office of Presidents at of the Franklin Institute, and was senior Resident of the American Philosophical Society. In June, 1867, he was chosen one of the Park Commissioners, and the next year was made Chief Engineer of the Park, a position which he held until 1874. In addition to these positions, he was also President of the Minehill A Schurlkill Railroad, one of the managers and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania tion for the Blud, and a manager of the Prot-

stant Episcopal Hospital. OTHER DEATHS.

FELIX AUGUSTUS PECKHAN, a well-known Rhode Island artist in crayons and landscape paintings, died suddenly at Newport, in that State, on the 31st ult. Gen. John Jar Knox died at Knoxboro, N. Y.,

on the Sist uit. He leaves four daughters and three sons the sons being the Hon. John Jan Knor. Comptroller of the Currency; the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM E. KNOX, of Elmira, N. Y.; and the Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, Professor of German in the Newark (N. J.) Theological Seminary.

fale journalist, and at one time connected with the city department of the New York Times, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 23th ult.

Pirst-Lieut. Robert P. Warner, of the Fourteenth Infantry. U. S. A., died at the post of his mand Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, on the

28d ult. Among the literary works which he has left are his completion of Schillen's "Demerrius,"
"Ariadne, the Tragic Art of the Grock's in Its Development and Its Connection with Popular Poetry," "The Roman Elegy," "Concerning the Theology of the Hesiod," and " Minos."

AUGUST DETLEN CHRISTIAN TWESTEN the oldest of the German Protestant theologians, died in Berlia on the 8th ult. In 1814 he became Professor of Theology in Kiel, and in 1835 was called to the University of Berlin, where he ceeded Schleiermacher, and where he rened uptil the time of his death. He was in

his 85th year when he died. Lady RICHARD GROSVENOR, the wife of Lord GROSVENOR, who is brother of the present Duke of Westmoreland, died in London on the 15th

Dr. Otro FRIEDBICH GRUPPE, who for man years had been the permanent Secretary of the Boyal Academy of Arts and Extraordinary Profassor of the Philosophical Faculty in Berlin critic and editor of the feuile'on of the Alige meine Preussiche-Staats Zeitung. In philosophy be belonged to the school of the anti-Hegelians

REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

The Pennsylvania papers are bawling them selves hourse against the revised tariff, which they say, will destroy the revenue and bankrup the Government. Let us see how the presen tariff works in filling up the Treasury. Here ar twenty-seven articles which, being importe during the year 1874, and charged with the duty below named, vielded to the Treasury the sum set opposite their titles, in all less than \$74.000 Articles.

Boiler-piates of all kinds. 1 ic per fo Revenu

Cables and cable chains 2%c per fb	15,06
Cut nails and spikes 13c per la	33
Cut tacks not over 16 oz	42
per m 2%c per m	1
Cut tacks over 16 oz per m. 3c per m	12
Cast butte and hinges 21/c per lb:	78
Cast-iron stove pipes and.	
stove plates 14c per lb	9,27
stove plates	
tinned 3%c per to	1,40
Horse-shoe nails 5c per to	1,28
Mill iron in pieces of 25 the,	
for shipe, etc 2c per lb	- 1
Screws for wood, 2 inches	
or more in length 8c per ib	.31
Square marked on one side. 3c per ib and 30	-,
p. c.	3
Wrought binges, bed-	29 1
screws, rivets, bolts, and	
spikes 250 per 16	6,33
Reedles for sewing-ma-	-,
chines \$1 per m and 35	
p. c.	12.13
Bu ak-saws not over 10	,
in thes 75c per doz. and	
10 p. c.	47
Buck- wws over 10 inches. \$1 per doz, and 30	4150
	1.09
Cross-cu t saws 10c per lineal foot	3
Hand-say not over 24	CHECK T
inches	
30 p. c.	620
Hand-saws c ver 24 inches. \$1 per doz, and 30	10 75
Hand-saws C ver sa menes. St bet doz' and so	1,203
p. c.	1:16

Mill, pit, and d vag-saws.

1936c per lineal ft,
Nickel.

200 per lb
Polishing powde v

25 per cent
Cod liver oil—me dicinal 40 per cent
Neatsfoot cil.

20 per cent
Basl oil.

20 per cent
Castor oil.

30 per cent
Castor oil.

103 p. c.

There has been a decline in HENDRICES stock In Dentocratic circles in Ohio, and a correspond log rise in Thurman stock. For the purpose of Thuman, the Cincinnati Enquirer frost-bites

him in the following freezing manner:

We have opposed Senator Thurman because of his votes and speaches in the Senate on the great question of finance. He has shown himself at all times the senany of the people and the friend of the banks and the privileged chasses. The Democratic party of Ohio has differed with him, and that difference has been so marked that in the past two years he has either kept away from our State during a political canvasa, or has come into it to antagonize the platform. The difference between Semator Thurman and the Ohio Democracy is as marked now as it was last year. We regret it, for we would like to have him on the side of the people. The disagreement is so marked that, if Senator Thurman were nominated for a State or national office to-morrows he could not carry the strength of the party,—and the party will treat him no worse than he has treated it. In his candidacy for the Presidency he forces the issue whether the Democrats of Chio shall stand by their record, or, like dishonest, base, curry creatures, transfer their allegiance from the case of the people to the cause of the bankers, bond-holders, and Eastern aristocrats. So far as we can we will prevent the stultification of the brave Democracy of Ohio. When the Democratic party can no longer raise its arm in battle for the people who toil and are betrayed, let it die on its sword and be buried in dishonor. him in the following freezing manner:

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that the persons who are pushing Gov. HAYES for President are

who are pushing Gov. Hayes for President are overdoing the thing somewhat. It says:

But we cannot quite agree with those who put Hayes as an Ohio ultimatum, and reflect on other prominent Republicans to make out that none of them could carry Ohio, nor when they put Hayes or the Ohio Republican party into the position of demanding "that the whole volume of our currency shall be legal-tender, issued by the General Government and made receivable fore a dreg."

Should Ohio Republicans take that currency ground they would itselate themselves. Nor have things got reduced to so narrow a principle that no Republican candidate outside of Ohio could carry the State. There are other States besides Ohio to be carried. We do not doubt that the electoral vots of Ohio would be given to Morrow, Bristow, Blairs, or any other Republican of national reputation and good character who took on no heavy weights, who should receive the nomination, and ctrainly we would not deem it wise policy to cast reflections on other prominent Republicans in order to forward preferences for Hayes, for this would provoke retaliation, and stir up a personal and factions conflict which would be mutually destructive to the aspirants as well as damaging to the party.

A New York World correspondent represents

A New York World correspondent represent

A New York World correspondent represents Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, as saying to him:

My young friend, the Democratic party might as well give up all thoughts of reconciling sections in time for the coming Presidential contest. The party has tried to reconcile heretofore, and every effort has been a failure, and hurt us more than all other industries of the combined. The only way for the Democratic National Convention to do is to nominate a good man in Ohio who will carry the entire Western and Southern vote, and ignore the East; or sise nominate a candidate from New York who will sweep the Eastern and Southern States, entirely ignoring the West. I consume it unfortunate for the Democratic interests that

the financial question has come up at this time, when we need to concentrate all our energies in electing a Democratic President. But it will redound more largely to our credit to both elect a Democratic President and establish a safe financial policy on a specie banis, which I am compilent we will be able to do.

The Cincinnati Commercial copies an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE about the three sets of town-loafers we have in this city, and ask

the question:

Are not these bummers very much interested in mational as well as local politics? By the way, these fellows always have a newspaper organ. What is the name of it in your town?

1. They don't seem to bother their heads very much about national politics, although their po-litical principles harmonize with those which itical principles narmonize with those when predominate in the House of Representatives in Congress. 2. They have a newspaper organ, which is the common organ of the tax-eaters and whisky-thieves of this city, and the first two letters of its name are I.-O.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Ga zelle says:

Senator Conklino has begun to advocate a third term openly among those with whom he converses. He regards Grant as the most available man for the Republicans to nominate. He thinks the South can be united in his support, and that quite enough strength can be added to this from the North to secure the balance of power and force his nomination.

Suppose that were done, then what? Would the South can be zette says :

the South furnish the electoral votes to re-elect him? The North most assuredly would not. PERSONAL.

Mrs. Senator Conkling is a guest at the White The Sultan of Turkey never smiles. He has

too many wives. The Woman's Journal intimates that no pullback should be without its revolver. They do say that the fate of Mies Clara Louis Kellogg will be sealed on the 16th inst.

James Russell Lowell will lecture at Cornel University on "Early European Literature." The Prince of Wales went to church at Luckow Sanday morning, and to an elephant-show

in the afternoon. Winslow, the Boston forger, ran away with his wife's sister. P. S.-His wife and children also

ran away with him.
Patti, Lucca, Heilbron, Mariani, Cari, Nico lini, Capoul, Strozzi, Zaunosti, and Zucchini compose the company at the Vienna Opera-William Adolphe Bouguereau, the new member of the Institute of France, is about 50 years of age. His pictures are almost as well known in

The holiday of the King and Queen of Greece has begun. They have had a hard time of it— he for twelve years, she for eight—attempting

to rule the restive Greeks. George Alfred Sownsend celebrated his 35th erthday-anniversary at Washington last Monday. He has been fifteen years before the pub as a newspaper-correspondent.

The horse-car postry has incited a rebellion. New York, and the cry is now : " No seat, no This is a slip, between the cup and the lip, which the lyrical conductaire has not provid-Charlotte, cutting bread and butter, the other

day, was overcome by a fine poetic frenzy, and sliced off her baby's nose. The sorrows of Werther were nothing to the poignant grief of the most fascinating study he knows of. But Max Muller doesn't know everything. He never read one of Charley Wilson's letters from the

South to the Chicago Journal. Carl Schurz is a fine performer on the piano, and Gen. Watterson is a master of the vielin. They might practice a duet for the evening after the next Democratic Convention. "The Heart Bowed Down" has not yet lost its place in his-

Jenkins discovers that, since Mrs. Grant bas been mistress of the White House, "she bas encouraged ageneral air of athomeativeness." This is believed to be a certain indication of Third-Term designs upon "the unwritten law of the

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: Sam Cox says he wants to bathe in the Jordan and drink from the Pool of Bethesda. By all means, let him. If he would confine his drinking to that sort of thing, his friends would be spared much mortification, and the public more

President Ellot, of Harvard University, says in his annual report that the late Prof. Winlock's ingenuity secured to the Observatory a permacities, railroads, and watchmakers; and that failure of Mr. Morgan to do so half of this income, amounting to \$1,000 a against Conkling. year, will be paid for five years to his widow and

A subscription for the erection of a statue of Lamartine in Paris has been started by the France newspaper, and an entertainment has been given for the benefit of the fund at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. M. Legouve delivered a lecture on Lamartine, in which he compared him as a poet with Alfred de Musset, to the disadvantage of the latter.

The London Athenaum judges that Ralph Waldo Emerson "wants the last and most useful gift of genius, the power to advance with advancing years. He begins to stand, among the men of to-day, a figure of the past, not yet remote enough to be venerable, but unserviceable for present needs, hanging
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monimental mockery."

The Independence Belge gives fresh and start-

ling testimony to the patriotism of Mr. A. T. Stewart during the War. It says he was once asked to make an extension of a loan of \$50. 000.000 which he had made to the Government Thereupon, the story goes, the great merchant transferred the same from one side of the account to the other, and so wiped out the debt. This story is new and important, if true. The New York World thinks it will give Mr. Stewart an excellent opportunity of blushing to find it

In connection with the retirement of Prof. Francis L. Patton from the editorial management of the Interior, it is proper to say that the best work on that paper, for several years past, has been done by the managing editor, Mr. William C. Gray. He took charge of the Interior immediately after the fire of 1871, and there has not been a number issued since which has not owed more to his pen than to that of any other person. He is an accomplished journalist, a genial gentleman, and a thoroughly-liberal Pres-

M. Alexandre Dumas' sayings and doings furnish a large amount of material to the newspa-pers. A writer in the London News gives an ecount of a visit to him, and describes his per sonal appearance. "He is tall, stalwart, very pale, and his first aspect is proud, cold, stern, and a little defant. But he quickly thaws and shows himself the most fascinating of causeurs. shows himself the most rascinating of cutasses. He is gay, cordisl, vivectous, and simple, full of anecdote, wit, and laughter. He seems to wear his heart upon his sleeve, and to hear his conversation is like drinking champagne of a fine

vintage. He talks freely about anything and everything."

ROTEL AERIVALS.

Paisser Heuse-Bobert Hill, Milwaukee; Judge Gardner, Champaign; J. E. Clayton, Battimore; Maj. Whitehead, U. S. A. J. Russell, St. Louis; J. F. Whiteiaw and bride, Cleveland; J. K. Wiliard, Erle; Edward Driggs, Brooklyn; the Hon. W. E. Dickinson, Ishpenning, Mich.; W. W. Webster, Muscatine; B. J. Lloyd, Philadelphan..... Grand Pacisce — R. H. Collier, Dubuque; S. H. H. Clark, General Superintendent U. F. R. R., Omaha; E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent U. P. R. B.; Henry Vincent, London, Eng.; S. P. Ely, Marcett, London, Eng.; S. P. Ely

E. E. Fayerwesther, Burlington... Sherman House-Col. C. Wooley, Oshkosh; Max Zoellner, Yon Bulow agenti, New York; A. T. Roch, New York; the Hon. J. W. Huggins, New York; T. D. Simpson. Buffaie; F. Cramer, Cincinnati; the Hon. S. W. Paelps, Indiana; H. C. Bromley, New York; F. O. Cummings, Baitimore; Maj. George T. Coppin, New York; Col. Samuel Loeffier, U. S. A. ... Gardner House-W. B. Bowman, Iowa; W. B. Colston and F. O. Rose, P. P. Car Co.; A. W. Goodale, Hartford, Conn.; W. C. Hamilien, Dubuque; H. M. Toole, Joliet.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The St. Paul Press wants to have the tariff on settled by a Commission of experienced

The Democratic members promise to keep still at the proper time, if Thurman and Bayard will The New York Evening Post has a very melan

chory editorial entitled "The Speaker's Fall," suggested by the Hendricks letter of Mr. Kerr. The Post is a Tilden organ. The movement for the restoration of capit

punishment in lows is gaining headway every day. There now seems to be no doubt that the bill will pass by a large majority.

Tufts, of Iowa, who sits between Blaine and

Bill King in the House, writes to a friend that he hopes to "absorb a little statesmanship from one and a little subsidy from the other. A correspondent of the Savannah (Ga.) New says that the extravagant speeches of Mr. Toombe at Atlanta, Ga., have probably defeated the proposition for a State Convention which he

Some of the Republicas papers in Iowa are inaccountably anxious to have the State Republican Convention held in May or June, when the farmers are busiest. The farmers ought to have

A Democratic correspondent at Washington reports that the recent grand reception at Boss shepherd's house was a gloomy affair, in consequence of the unexpected conviction of McKee

The Independent says: "We had it from Vice-President Wilson's own lips that, about a year before his death, he advised Gen. W. T. Sher-man to be careful in his public utterances, as he was very likely to be the next Republican cand date for President."

Senator Murphy, of Scott County, Is., was, short time ago, the pride of his Catholic fellow-citizens of Davenport. He has lost their confidence by introducing in the Legislature a joint resolution to secularize the public schools, and

The New York World recently published a letter, purporting to be from Gen. Banks, renounc-ing his intention of seeking a nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and declaring his belief that Gen. Grant would be a candidate for a third term. Gen. Banks pronounces the letter a bas

Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indianapolis, is not a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. The Journal has always been pre-pared to hall his nomination as a signal for vicory; but, in view of the fact that he is not a candidate, it considers the predictions and calcu lations of outside newspapers uncalled for.

The Philadelphia Times emphatically commends the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties contemplated by the Morrison bill. The reimposition of the tea and coffee taxes also mosts with its approbation, but it thinks the heavy reductions proposed could not be brought about without material injury to the industrial interests of the country.

The Cincinnati Commercial calls the attention

of Ohio Democrats to the fact that, if they will unite the State delegation upon Senator Thur-man, they can secure his nomination for the Presidency. The Ohio Democrats, it must be said, do not seem disposed to do anything of the kind. The Enquirer is particularly bitter against sentative of Wall street "-to "the Ohio traitor.

The vacancy in the Connecticut Congressions delegation, caused by the death of Representa-tive Starkweather, will be filled by a special election, which will probably be ordered for April 3, the date of the State election. The New Haven Palladium says that Mr. G. W. Phillips of Putnam, Windham County, is likely to obtain the Republican nomination, while ex-Senator Foster will probably be renominated by the

The recent transfer of shares of the New York Times, by which Mr. Jones has obtained a conrolling interest in that newspaper, is regarded settling its course in opposition to Senator Conkling. Mr. Morgan attempted to obtain the shares which Mr. Jones has purchased; and, if he had done so, the Times would probably have access against me after hearing me at this time remanys to be seen. But let me now ask nent income from the sale of the exact time to advocated Conking for the Presidency. The remains to be seen. But let me now ask

Landers is the spirit of discord in the camp of the Indiana Democracy. He is what the talented controversialists of Chicago would call "a man." They call him "the man Landers" in and bent upon being Governor of Indiana. He is the man who can never get a recognition from Speaker Kerr, and who airs his grievances in caucus. All hail Landers! Congressman thou art; and shalt be, Landers, if thou livest, a famous fool.

At the Connecticut Prohibitionists' Convention, one elderly man said that in his town there were but three Prohibitionists,—himself, wife, and "another woman." They organized, and Secretary. The Secretary had moved out of town, and, in order that the idea of having delegates in the Convention might be preserved, he (the speaker) had appointed his wife, and she in turn had delegated him, and both were present, having left their town temporarily in the hands of the Philistines.

Reverdy Johnson is a recent convert to Free Trade. Some years ago be favored the doctrine of Protection, but subsequent study and reflection satisfied him of his error. The theory of Protection, he finds, is "at war with the enlightened civilization of the day, and cannot fail soon to become obsolete." Mr. Johnson has recently been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Boston Free-Trade Club. Carl Schurz has also been added to the original Com-THE TRIBUNE last week.

Bristow may be said to be "getting in his

work." He is not only gobbling the whisky thieves and collecting the internal revenue tax, he is suppressing smuggling. He is doing more and better work than any Secretary of the Treasury has done for many years. The question is forcing itself on the public attention whether this capable officer should not be promoted, and whether the Republicans of Ohio are fully rewhether the nepuloncans of Onlo are fully re-solved to throw away their influence in the Na-tional Convention through a sentimental affecta-tion of sudden admiration for Hayes. This question might as well come to the front.—Cin-

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Robert S. Martin, the first marine reporter of the New York Heraid and the organizer of the Shipping News Bureau of San Francisco, died in this city on Wednesday evening, aged 64.

GRAND RAPERS, Mich., Feb. 4.—The Hon. Byron D. Ball, formerly Attorney General of Michigan, died in this city this morning.

The Minnesota Agricultural Society, in session at Minnesota Agricultural Society, in session at Minnespolis, adjourned yeaterday. The officers previously elected are as follows: President, W. Fowler; Secretary, K. C. Judson; Tressurer, H. T. Welles. The total reduction of the Society's indebtodness during the year 1875 was \$6,794.50.

BOWEN SPEAKS.

He Is Tired of the Unfounded Calumnies Heaped upon Him by Plymouth Church:

And Concludes to Abandon the Policy of Silence so Rigorously Adhered To.

Pertinent and Pointed Questions Propounded to the Plymouth Com. mittee.

Why Do They Not Legally Investi-

gate the Charges Against

Mr. Beecher?

Why Seek to Evade the Result of Such Investigation by Maligning Others ?

Prefer Charges Against Bowen? At Which End of Plymouth Church

Why Does Not the Pastor Himself

Member " Sit? Mr. Bowen Mentions Other Charges Similar to That

Does the "One-Too-Many

Brought by Tilton. And Declares His Solemn Belief that Mr.

Beecher Is Guilty of Adultery, Per-

jury, and Hypocrisy.

Leonard Bacon as an Advisor to the Advisory Council Churches,

THE OLD MAN COMES TO THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—To-night Mr. Henry. C. Bowen presented a letter to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Charch in answer to the grievances of Mr. S. V. White, a member of the said Committee. He commences by saying the church once unanimously acquitted him of slandering the pastor. At that time he was charged with talking too much. Now the charge s he is talking too little,—his silence based upon the tripartite agreement to bury the past and keep silent in the future. He relates the substance of interviews with Mr. White, and

I felt at first, as I do now, that Mr. White, the Examining Committee, and Plymouth Church could be better employed in investigating

THE DIRECT CHARGES AGAINST THE PASTOR, made in the plainest language, -charges embracing the crimes of adultery and perjury,—rather than in skirmishing about in new fields to see if a few more persons could not be scared or in some way,drawn or driven into the difficulty. In my more than twenty-five years' connection with Plymouth Church, I have heard many a sad story from many a sad heart,—some for loss of property, some for loss of their dearest earthly friends, and some for loss of character, a greater loss than all. May God forgree me if I have

charges of adultery and perjury against Mr. Beocher are made? If he is absolutely innocent, why do you not act as if you believed and thus put an end to this horrible scandal

cent, why do you not act as if you believed it, and thus put an end to this horrible scand. If he is a pure man, here is the straight road out of all difficulty. You have unfortunately, in my opinion, chosen a different course. Mr. White says there is

ONE TOO MANY IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH at one end or the other. He does not state that at one end of the church stands a man openiy charged with adultery, perjury, and hypocray, and at the other end a man charged only with the mere grievance of silence. He does not propose to arraign and faithfully try the one charged with the awful crime of adultery, but to drag before you the man who by his silence has actually led people "to believe he did know something about Mr. Beecher." Such evidence of justice, impartiality, brotherly love, and fair dealing. I commend to your respectful consideration.

I was long ago told that it was the secret intention of Plymouth Church to destroy me if possible, and that I was in any event to be driven from its communion. I could not then believe this, but it now appears that others had better information than myself. For more than a year past it has been evident to me and to others that this serious threat would sooner or later be put into execution. But how was this to be done? The following tells the whole story: From that day to this I have been wickedly and mallignantly assauled in my business affairs. All sorts of crimes and misdemeanors have been charged or hinted at, and I have been headed or hinted at, and I have been held up to the world as a man totally unworthy of either respect or public confidence. Every one of these charges or insinuations I now pronounce to be totally false, their authors slanderers, and I hereby

CHALLINGE FLYMOUTH CHURCH

capping and have come to my knowledge, or incidente, disclosures, and confidence in investigate openly and rigorously my words and my deeds, either no or out of church, from the day of my bith to the present hour. I am ready for the trial. I do not propose now to give in detail facts which

facts which have come to my knowledge, or incidents, disclosures, and considential communications which have from time to time been presented or communicated to me in regard to the character of H. w. Beecher; to his dishonorable conduct in business affairs; to his treacherous treatment of friends; to his breaking of written covenants; to his untruthful statements in courts; to his dodging all thorough investigations into his conduct and character; to his stolid undifference whon unjust charges and malicious slanders have been made against particular members of his church; to his recent contradictory utterances in regard to what he characterized as a hodge-podge Conneil composed of wolves and foxes, like Drs. Storrs and Budington, which Council at one time he said he had never positively objected to, but in regard to which he did on another occasion positively say, "I won't! I wont have anything to do with it!" and finally at his coarse abuse and alanderous charges of perjury uttered boidly and cubicily in his own lecture-room against an honest. Christian woman, who had dared, as she alleged, to speak the truth concerning him.

With this brief reference to matters which have had an infinence in forming my judgment,

I will now hasten to tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to THE CHARACTER OF THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH

my conclusions in regard to
THE CHARCTE OF THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH
CHURCH:

I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately
since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have
been acquainted with him socially and privately,
in church and in family, in binainess matters and
in religious matters. I have heard attentively,
but with profound grief, what has been said to
me confidentially against him. I have felt my
heart stirred to its depths for dear friends who
years before the present scandal was published
sorrowfully begged my counsel as they assured
me that their pastor and mine had craftly betrayed the sanctity of home, the very charge
long after presented to me by Theodore Tilton
in regard to his own home. I never can or will
be base enough to allow a single name to bebraited before the world although I am now
ready to testify to the essential facts before any
tribunal. These disclosures I heard with
a sad beart, and tried to accept the evidence
brought to me that Mr. Beecher was grief-stricken and penitent. I have read much that has
been said for and against Mr. Beecher in the
public press. I have with utter amazement
read and re-read and pondered over
RIS PUBLISHED LETTERS AND WRITTEN CONFESSTONS
in regard to serious accusations made against

in regard to serious accusations made against him. I have tried to weigh all the evidence which has come before me with judicial fairness and Christian honesty. I have read the withering charges which have been published to the world against him. I have seen those charges again and again hurled at him, and he calmly and boidly challenged to appear before any imparitial sribunal to meet them. I have seen him with all this cloud of darkness gathering about him, apparently defying public opinion, defying the advice of his old life-long friends embracing the soundest, ablest, and best clergymen in the country, and seemingly defying again and again the very God of Heaven Himself to cast him down.

again the very God of Heaven Himself to cast him down.

THE INEVITABLE CONCLUSION.

Now, being summoned here to speak, and to speak the trath, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I solemoly give it as my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidences presented to me, that the Hev. Henry Ward Beacher, without even the shadow of adoubt in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy. This I say again and before the bar of this Committee, is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to man, the Church, and to the world.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1876.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1876. BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1876.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church have framed a letter to Mr. Bowen, in which he is summoned to appear before the Committee on Tuesday evening next and give proof of the assertions contained in his reply to the grievances of Mr. White.

BACON.

Special Dispatch to The Casoago Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The following letter to the New York Tribune from Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, in relation to the Advisory Cour cil called by Plymouth Church, will be published

of New Haven, in relation to the Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church, will be published to-morrow morning

To the Editor of The Trabusa—Six: It has been intimated that some of the churchs invited to help the Plymouth Church with the advice which it needs at the present posture of its affairs will refuse to be represented in the Council. I have been informed (parhaps incorrectly) that suggestions tending in that direction have been published in some quariers. May I be allowed to protest in advance against such a refusal on the part of any church or minister? At present it would be gross impropriety for me to say anything about the number of churches and individual members omitted, which seems to have been determined, as in a former instance, by the consideration that in a multitude of counseliors there is safety; or about the questions which the letter-missive proposes for the Council to answer; but I may say, after looking over the long extalogue of churches and ministers without charges, that the selection seems to have been made with the commendable intention not to have merely a partisan Council. Yet there is a way in which that Council may be made thoroughly partisan. Let those who have disapproved one degree or snother of the course herebore taken by that church in relation to the scandial, and who find themselves invited to this Advisory Council, reject the invitation, and the Council will become inevitably, helpicesly one-sided. Advice given by such a Council will be estammed by the public, and its preceedings and result will have a dangerous tendency. Let no church, thee, no minister without a charge, say; "The Council will be in the council will be setsemed by the subtine and its preceedings and result will have no control, but let none be defined by any diagnat with the business—still lies by any prejudice against the inviting church or its pastor.

New HAVEN, Feb. 3, 1876.

FIRES.

AT PORT UNION, O.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—The Rialto PaperMills, at Port Union, Butler County, O., were
burned this morning. The loss is said to be

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, 1'eb. 4.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 33c.

The Lincoln Tower in London.

The New Christ Chart with its western that the county of The Lincoln Tower in London.

THE GENERAL AGENTS.

Great Insurance Companies Which Have Special Headquarters in Chicago.

Mention of the Most Prominent General Pire Insurance Agencies in the City.

Large Companies that Afford Substantial Indemnity Against Loss.

The fitting time of year to glance at fire insurance interests is when the companies them-selves are reviewing their business,—as all of them are just how doing. We give below men-tions and sketches of the insurance companies which have general headquarters in Chicago,— the article including none that are represented here by a local agent only, and none that do not belong to the Board of Underwriters. It will be found a comprehensive and entertaining record of the status and doings of the particular and mportant class of agencies in question.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Continental Insurance Company of New York has made its statement for 1875, showing a York has made its statement for 1870, showing a cash capital of \$1,000,000. surplus assets of \$1,845,165.64, a total of \$2,845,165.64 solid cash assets. The Company also holds bills receivable for farm risks, amounting to about \$1,500,000, upon which the expenses incident to the business have been paid, but which are never included in the Company's assets until they are

olo, upon which the expenses incident to the business have been paid, but which are never included in the Company's assets until they are actually paid in cash. This is an admirable exhibit, but it is not the only claim of the Company upon the confidence of the public. The Company is one of the few that have had the courage to comply with the New York surplus law, and that it has so complied wonderfully broadens and deepens at hold on popular favor.

This Safety Fund law, as it is called, was passed by the New York Legislature in 1874, upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Insurance. That the reader may see the safety it guarantees a policy-holder, we give an idea of its provisions. It authorizes fire insurance companies organized under the law of the State to create a surplus fund and a special reserve fund. When so organized, it shall not be lawful for a company to pay a dividend upon its capital stock, exceeding 7 per cent per annum until after the two funds named shall together have accumulated a fund equal to its capital stock,—the surplus of profits to go to the funds named. The guarantee surplus fund to be treated as capital stock, and be equally liable to the payment generally of the losses of the company but the special reserve fund, or the surreites for it where invested, is to be placed in the hands of the Superintendent, and deemed a fund contributed by the stockholders to protect the company and its policy-holders other than clammats for losses already existing, or then incurred, in case of any such extensive conflagrations involving the company in great loss, the special reserve fund comes into play, operating as full protection for insured parties who are not affected by the loss.

We have no space for details, but this is the main idea of this excellent law, which providee, also, as a further g

amount of capital irrespective of the funds named.

No insurance enactment was ever more fully canvassed than this, and the atmost unanimous expression of the press, insurance as well as daily, was enthusiastically in its favor. Its effect is to assure a policy-holder who is involved in the rain of a conflagation, and at the same time to protect one who is not a victim of the fire, but for some such provision would have no guarantee that with the failure of the company because of an overwhelming fire he would not have lost his insurance.

The Centinental Insurance-Company complied promptly with the law, eithough it required self-abnegation on the part of its stockholders who were sufferers in both the great conflagrations mentioned, but in redoubled confidence and patronage they are now meeting with ite reward.

Of the ability and reputation of Mr. A. Williams, who represents the Company in the West, and has the headquarters of the Western department at No. 104 State street, it is not necessary to speak in detail. He fills the place with credit to himself and to the managers of the Continental, the officers of which are George T. Hope, President; Cyrus Peck, Secretary.

THE BOYAL OF LIVERPOOL.

Parhams the strongest Insurance Company in

The fills the place

In fi Company is a mammoth organization, and very fittingly has for its motto. "We hold thee eafe." The agent in the Northwestern States for this Company, royal in fact as well as in name, is Charles H. Case, President of the Cheage Board of Underwriters. His headquarters are in this city, but he has agencies of the Company in all the principal towns and cities of the West. It has been demonstrated time and again, during a long and honorable career, during which, as we have seen, over \$32,000,000 losses have been paid, that no company in the the world can offer a safer indemnity against loss by fire than is offered by this Company. That "the safest is the cheapest" has grown to be atruism in fire assurance, and when a party has insured his dwelling, or store, or merchandise in the Royal of Liverpool, he may set his mind at rest. If any of these burn, the loss will be the Company's, not his.

With Mr. Case as its representative, the Royal has done a large business in Chicago, and such as cannot have failed to be satisfactory to both the policy-holders and to the Company. Its losses have been promptly liquidated, and its popularity, the result of a long course of honorable dealing, has never been impaired.

The reputation of foreign fire insurance companies has always been good, and the Royal has done more than its share to originate and foster this feeling.

burned this morning. The loss is said to \$250,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—Only one of the huildings of the Rialto Paper-Mills was burned this morning. Loss estimated at \$25,000 to \$33,000. Insurance on the building and content, \$19,000,—sil in Cincinnati companies,

AT JEWETT CITY, CONN.

PROV. DENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—A fire in Jewett City, Co. 10., to-day destroyed property valued at \$40,000.

Q. EAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, R. St. Steamships Dakota, Russis, and England, from New York, have arrived out.

A steam of the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to take the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diasster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diaster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once on \$200,000 capital, and was a success from the outset. In the great diaster of 71 the Company to the ground diaster do not at once this feeling.

The ROOER WILLIAMS

footing.
Since July, 1872, when this Company was reinstated with its original capital, it has done a very successful business, paying liberal dividends to stockholders, and accumulating a surplus, until now its assets amount to something over \$400,000, while its losses at this time are less than \$25,000.

worth of property reduced to ashes has been restored to its owners.

Mr. Burch is a very worthy representative of the Company, and has sustained its excellent reputation in the West. His is but a branch of the grand service, for the Company has agencies in all the towns addicties of the country.

The general offices of the Company are in Brooklyn and New York, the following being the officers: Stachen Crowell, President; Philander Shaw, Vice-President; William R. Crowell, Secretary.

officers: Stephen Crowell. President; Philander Shaw, Vice-President; William R. Crowell, Secretary.

THE WESTCHESTER OF NEW YORK.

Among the solid, time-tried, and fire-tested et our oldest companies, the Westchester, of New York, is to be found in the front rank.

Organized in 1837, its growth has been of that steady and sure character that inspires confidence in its management and gives to its patrons a feeling of complete security. Passing through the severe conflagrations of Chicago and Boston without calling upon its stockholders for a dollar, and meeting all its obligations in full, it has established a reputation for prompt and bonorable deating and conservative management excelled by none.

The capital stock is \$300,000, securely invested in Government bonds, with assets of over \$900,000. The Western Department of the Company, located at No. 130 LaSelle street, under charge of M. O. Brown, General Agent, comprises all the States west of Pennsylvania, and the Territories, and is practically the home office of the Company for Western Dusiness. This greatly facilitates the transaction of business with axents, as well as the adjustment of losses. We take pride in referring to this Company so one justly enjoying the confidence of the public.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND OF CALIFORNIA.

This gallant young Company won its spurs when Chicago was in ashes. Here it met a loss of \$550,000, which was \$50,000 more than the entire capital, and it paid up promptly. The Company lost \$158,000 next year at Boston, and paid every cent of it. It lost \$126,000 last year at Virgins City, and responded with the inevitable "dollar for dollar." The Company now has gold assets acceeding three-quarters of a million of dollars.

at Virginia City, and responded with the inversable "dollar for dollar." The Company now has gold assets exceeding three-quarters of a million of dollars.

The Firsiman's Fund is what good underwriting and tireless energy have made it, and is popular everywhere because it deserves to be.

The General Manager of the Company is Mr. Thomas S. Chard, whose offices are at No. 49 La Salle street. Mr. Chard receives reports from agents resident in over 300 cities and towns in which his Company does besieses. The Company has enjoyed a large degree of success in Mr. Chard's department, and he has lately been elected a Director of his Company, and complimented with a vote of thanks by the retiring Board.

OTHER GENERAL AGENCIES.

The other gompanies having general agencies in Chicago, represented in the Board of Underwriters, are the Traders' of Chicago; the Home of New York; the North British of London; the Bangor of Maine; the Glen Falls of New York; the Springfield Fire and Marine of Massachpsetts; and the Liverpool, London and Globe.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5—1 s. m.—In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow in

For the Middle and Eastern States, high followed by failing barometer, northwesterly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly; colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, succeeded in the first section by rising temperature.

Time. |Bar. |Thr; Hu. |Rain | Wind. | Wethr. 6:53 s. m. 30.48 1 71 W., fresh. Clear, 11:18 s. m. 30.57 6 76 W., fresh. Clear, 2:00 p. m. 80.52 12 42 S. W., fresh. Clear, 5:53 p. m. 30.53 14 28 S. W., fresh. Elay, 9:00 p. m. 31.85 12 61 S. E., fresh Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.58 10 58 S. E., fresh Clear, 10:18 Maximum thermometer, 15. Minimum, Zero, ORNEAL OBSERVATIONS. ORNIAGO, Feb. 4—Midnight. Station. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather BUSINESS NOTICES

ett's Coconine
Prevents the Hair from Falling,
Promotes Its Healthy Growth,
It not Greasy nor Sticky.
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor,
Subdues Refractory Hair.
T's Coconing
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin,
Affords the Richest Lustra,
Is not an Alcoholic Wash,
Kilis Dandruff. Is not an Alco ves New Life to the Hair.

More Proof!-Williams & Son (Draggists, N. Marchester, Ind., any Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial slways gives satisfaction! They sell large quantities of it, and will certify that it has saved many lives by its thoroughly Purifying the Blood, and per-manently curing Congha, Colds, Sore Throst, Catarrh, and Consumption!

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Coid, "Brown's Bronchial Trockes" are offered with the fullest confidence in their effecty. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. SILK DRESSES

LADIES' SUIT DEPT Field, Leiter. & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.; A GREAT SACRIFICE.

We have this day reduced out Rich and Elegant

Black Silk Dresses Which we have been selling from \$60 to \$250, down to prices rang

FANCY SILK DRESSES

Recently sold from \$85 to \$185, only a trifle over half their actual value, and without exception a far greater reduction than ever be-



FOREIGN.

An Outline of the Austrian Note to the Turkish Government.

What Induces the Porte to Accept the Proposition.

A Catholic Pamphlet Criticising the German Ecclesiastical Laws.

Prince Bishop Hohenlohe Preparing the Way for Peace Between Rome and Berlin,

Certain Ritualistic Observances Declared Illegal by an English Court.

State of the Negotiations Between English High Churchmen and the Vatican.

Italy Will Not Deliver Up Von Arnim to the German Government.

The Complete Defeat of the Carlists and Flight of Their Leader Reported.

Two Hundred Persons Killed by a Belgian Mine Explosion.

RUSSIAN SENTIMENT

ST. PETERSULG, Feb. 4.—The Russki Mir, commenting on the proposals of Count Andreasy, says the comedy now being performed at Constantinople will terminate to the satisfaction of all concerned except the Sclaves, and partly, therefore, Russia.

THE ANDRASST PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—According to reliable advices, the Porte is convinced that the rejection of the Austrian note would cause the overthrow of Andreasy's Cabinet. The Porte does not fear military intervention as long as Andreasy.

ilitary intervention as long as Andrassy re sins in power. It will therefore accept his proposals, simply seeking to do so in a form which will not weaken the Sultan's authority in the eyes of his Massulmen subjects.

NEGOTIATIONS.

which will not weaken the Sultan's authority in the eyes of his Mussulmen subjects.

NEGOTIATIONS.
**LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Russian telegraphic agency reports that Turkey and Montenegro are negotiating, but nothing has been settled.

**CONDON, Feb. 5.—I a. m.—The Times reproduces the text of Count Andrassy's note to the Ports from the Cologne Gazette. Reviewing the note, the Times says it does not contain any principle at which the Porte could take offense. The Austran Government and its allies treat the Sultan as the undoubted master of his dominions, and it is assumed that he will remain so. The insurgents having taken arms against his authority, it is the mission of the three Empires to end this lamentable rising. The Ports is invited to co-operate in a work from which it will resp the chief benefit, and to recognize the friendliness of the associated peace-making Powers. In spite of all this denorum of principle and addresses, the note is somewhat peremptory. It is evidently intended to concy the impression that the three Fowers have a pohey, and have not intervened for nothing. The reforms may be limited in scope, but will be pursued even at the risk of a departure from the traditions which have hitherto obtained in desiring with Turkey. The note recapitulates the history of the efforts of the Powers to lessen the dangers of insurrections by restraining Servia and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Powers and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Powers and the result of the Powers to lessen the dangers of insurrections by restraining Servia and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Powers and the result of the Powers and the result of the Powers to lessen the dangers of insurrections by restraining Servia and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Powers and the result of the Powers to lessen the dangers of insurrections by restraining Servia and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Powers to lessen the dangers of insurrections by restraining Servia and on the efforts of the Powers to lessen the dan-gers of insurrection by restreaning Servia-and Montenegro, and on the moderation of the Pow-ers with reference to the Consular Commission at M. star, when their delegates were instructed to disabuse the insurgents of their hopes for outside aid, and to exhort them to disperse after stating their grievances. The Powers then only reserved the right to urge on the Porte those demands which appeared le-gitimate. The Cabinets restricted themselves to

The Powers then only reserved the right to urge on the Porte those demands which appeared legithmate. The Cabinete restricted themselves to comessing the Porte as to the use of moral as well as military means.

The robe continues: Unharply the hopes are the robe with a military means.

The robe continues: Unharply the hopes are the robe with the post of the power of the power of maintainty against foreign cleaning the Porte and the robe and in view the pacification of the insurperate, nor do they appear to be surfacent for that purpose. On the had in view the pacification of the insurperate, nor do they appear to be surfacent for that purpose. On the robe well to be robe to be the first which are have failed to put down the insurrection. The referms promultanted by the Porte had no special relation to the prevence of the insurpents.

The note concludes as follows: The Porte expression and fined promises can only raise unsatisfactory aspirations. Tursey has failed to terminate the insurrection, which the spring. It may be a support of the surface of the surface with the spring. It may be a surface the surface of the surface with the spring. It may be a surface that the surface of the surface with the surface of the surface with the surface of the surface with the surface of th

by an understanding with the Vatican or complete separation of Church and State.

Braign, Jan. 4.—All the journals of this city agree that the tone of Reichensperger's pampiles is moderate and free from provocation, but declare that the settlement of the ecclesiastical question according to the proposals is impossible. The anglestion in Reichensperger's pamblet concerning an understanding with the Vatican was probably written to indicate the inclination of the Papacy to effect a compromise, as the other alternatives mentioned are clearly inadmissible.

received visits from all the Alestian and Ultra-montane Deputies of the Reichstag while he was

montane Deputies of the Reichstag while he was in this city.

The Cardinal is here, the guest of the Prince of Radzuville. He is completely unrestrained, except in the matter of an interdiction from returning to his diocesse.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Ledochowski and Prince Radzuville have left for Prague.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Rohenlohe arrived here list night and was immediately received by the Prope.

Pope.

London, Feb. 4.—A telegram from Rome says it is reported that Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, besides settling the differences which heretofore prevented his going to Rome, will enter upon negotiations to remove the enmity between

ipon negotiations of the Carlo Roman Catholic Episcopacy.

NEW CARDINALS.

Only the Prelates Mousignor Nina and Serathe will be created Cardinals at the next Con-

to vacate his See. He has proposed a fresh com promise on pending ecclesiastical questions between the Vatican and Brazil, which will be examined by the Secretary for Ecclesiastical Af-

tween the Vatican and Brazil, which will be examined by the Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Rev. Alexander H. Mackonochie, curate of the noted "High Church," St. Albans, Brooke street, Holoorn, sends to the november to coday a document signed by about a hundred prominent Ritualist clergymen, fairly representative men, including most, if not all, who have been subjects to ecclesiastical prosecutions, disclaiming connection or sympathy with any movement locating to the subordination of the Anglical Ritualists to the Papacy, and declaring a basis for such negotiation impossible until the Vatican decrees are retracted and repealed with as much formality as they were promulgated. The author of the original fetter to Cardinal Manning which first gave color to the report, writes to the Morning Post to-day, over the same pseudonym, "Presbyter Anglicanus," saying the letter originated with himself, and that he spoke only for himself.

It is asserted in derical circles in Rome that certain English Ritualists having some time ago adopted rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Manning, to whom some of the feating Ritualists applied, conceived the idea of leading them to Rome by allowing them to retain certain privileges. The Cardinal came to Rome to defend this scheme, but the Congregation of Rites persistently opposed it. Cardinal Manning has recently informed the Vatican that there was grave discord among the Ritualists, and the time was opportune to make the dissatiafied party some concession in order to induce them to join the Church. Manning's proposals were merely referred, with some outward formatities. It is not believed that they will be accepted.

Renewed attention and discussion of the subject has been awakened by Lord Penzance eduction yesterday in the Folkstone ritual case, the first suit under the Public Worthip Regulation act. The decision declares illegal the use of the cruchity and stations of the cross, and solitary communion. The Rev Mr. Riddsdale

ITALY.

ABNIM'S CASE. Rome, Feb. 4.—The Opinione to-day announces that at the sitting held yesterday by the Council of State it was decided to accede to the application of the Prussian Government that the judgment of the Prussian tribunal sentence ing Von Arnim to a term of imprisonent should be intimated to to Court by the Italian Judiciary authorities. You Arnim is now staying in Florence. The Optione remarks that the intimation is merely necessary legal formality, and the extradition treaty between Italy and Germany cannot be applied to Armim's offense.

DEPEAT OF THE CARLISTS. PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Bien Public says it ? eceived intelligence of the complete defeat o he Carlists. It is stated that Don Carlos ha fied, and is expected to take refuge on French

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Government has advices that the Carlists have destroyed their cartridge manufactory at Vera, and many have fled to France.

HENDAYE, Feb. 4.—The Alfonsists are concentrating in the nairobachood of Consense in columns. rating in the neighborhood of Overzum in order of effects junction with Martinez Campoe'vechelequy. A battle is imminent in the vicing of Vers and Lesacs.

BELGIUM.

MINE EXPLOSION.

St. ETIENEE, Belgium, Feb. 4.—An explos fire-damp took place to-day in a Jabin colliery. The men were at work in the pit at the time to the number of 230. Of these only twenty-eix have been taken out, two of whom were dead. The earth is falling in in immense masses. Consternation prevails throughout the district.

PIG-STICKING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Prince Louis, of Batten was vesterday severely injured by a fall from his The report of the engagement of the Pring Beatrice with Prince Louis is unfounded.

HUBRICANE AT SEA. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The steamship Palestine, from Boston, on the 19th of January, reports that she experienced a fearful hurricane i longitude 30, west, and lost her mainmast an foretopmast. Her decks were swept, and he third and fourth officers were disabled, and sev

CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the Irish Home-Bule Association was held this evening, Mitchell kenry presiding. A message of condolence was telegraphed to the Deak Club of Pesth, deploring the death of the illustrious de-

Paris, Feb. 4.—It is thought very probable that the Duc D'Andiffret-Pasquier will be elected President of the new Senate.

PROSECUTED FOR PUBLISHING FALSE NEWS. PARIS, Feb. 4.—Prosecution has been com-menced against the Journal La France for pub-lishing false news. The action is based upon the statement that M. Buffett had tendered his resignation, and declared he would only accept the Governorship of the Bapk of France as a compensation.

compensation.

Candidate for Deputy.

Col. Denfert, the defender of Belfort, resigned his commission in the army in order to stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

The CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The International Commissioners on the Channel Tunnel are assembled here. It is expected they will sign the first protocols to-morrow.

GERMANY. NAUTICAL COURTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Berlin dispatch of the

Times says the Representatives of the German seaboard States have determined to establish

seaboard States have determined to establish mantical courts to investigate casualties to alipping. These tribunals will be empowered to suspend or cancel masters' certificates.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Nothing is known here of the reported visit of Queen Victoria to this city. It is considered unlikely that she will come here, because the main object of the Queen's journey is to visit the tomb of the Princess Hoheplone, her half-sister, in Baden. She will also visit the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

WASHINGTON.

An Unhappy Allusion in the House to Mr. Morrison's Biography.

Character of the Claims of Americans Against the Cuban Authorities.

Number of Citizens of the United States Who Hold Slaves on That Island.

The House Railroad Committee Will Soon Report a Texas Pacific Railread Bill.

Bogus Economy as Illustrated by the House Majority.

Senate Proposition to Make a Radical Reduction in Salaries.

The Patriotic Representatives to Be Asked to Serve Gratuitously.

The Condition of National Banks in the Leading Western Cities.

MORRISON'S BIOGRAPHY. AN UNPLEASANT ALLUSION. eader of the House, was badly used up to-day A pension case was under consideration, where a Confederate soldier had deserted, joined the rison, evidently with no further thought than on his side, jumped up and said that any man who would desert from one side and join the other was a scoundrel, and did not deserve a

his remark would apply to those who, having taken the cath to support the Government, had left the Union army to join the Rebels. This was a telling shot, and Morrison was greatly denoralized by it, and the whole Democratic sid any one to state a case for him. Townsend, of New York, then asked if he would apply his re-

New York, then asked if he would apply his remark about scoundrel to a man who served in the Union army meritoriously, and then, becoming ashamed of his record, which he had in print, should suppress it all. At this Morrrson bristled up and asked if Mr. Townsend alluded to him. Mr. Townsend replied that he was supposing a case, and referred to nobody. They wole House laughed at him, but the Democrats were not pleased with the position in which the leader of the House placed himself. Finally the Speaker cut the matter short by putting the question, when the bill immediately passed.

SLAVES IN CUBA. FELLOW-BEINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung seen asserted that a great number of American resolution was recently introduced in the House directing the Foreign Affairs Committee to look into this matier, and also to ascertain the facts in regard to the complaints and claims against Spain which have been filed in the Department of State by American citizens in Cuba on account of the wrongs suffered or losses sustained in their business. On the 31st of January, the dressed a letter of inquiry on this subject to Secretary Fish, who has sent to him a long reply. He says that the claims that have been filed are of two classes, -first, those of citizens of the wrongs and injuries to their persons or property committed by the authorities of Spain in Cuba since the 1st of October, 1868. Claims of this class, Secretary Fish says, are in pursuance of an agreement entered into between this Govent and the Government of Spain, on the 12th of February, 1871, submitted to

a MIXED commission, created by that agreement, which is now holding its sessions in Washington. Of this class of claims be finds, from the report made by the advocate of the United States to the State Department, that there have been pre-sented to the Commission, since its organization, 115 cases. Of these, 57 have be disposed of as follows—namely: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction under the rules, 85; judgmeuts in favor of Spain, 2; withdrawn, 2; decided in favor of the claimants, 9, giving an aggregate amount of \$878,015, and leaving pending and undedcided Nov. 11, 1875, 58 cases. The causes of complaint are classified as follows: First, illegal seizure and consequent damage to business; second, damage to property by military officers and troops in the Spanish service; third. illegal arrests and imprisonments; fourth, violence done to the person by the officer and troops noder color of military authority. THE CLAIMAN'S in the cases are in most instances 'naturalized

in the cases are in most instances 'naturalized citizens of the United States, who were originally citizens of the United States, who were originally citizens of Spain and natives of Caba. Mr. Fish continues:

The property on the injuries to which the complaints are predicated consists largely of sugar plantations, and while the Department is not in pos-ession of special and exact information on the subject it may be safely said that the working of these plantations is carried on by slave-labor, that being the normal status of plantation shor on the island. In some few cases, the claimants are native citizens of the United States, importing merchants who have advanced money to sugar-planters and taken mortgages on the plantations. Of course, in such cases, the particle claimant may be said to be, however uniting?, indirectly connected with the confinuance of slave-labor in the Island of Coba. The second class of claims consists of cases in which executive embargoes and summary confinentions have been visited on the estates of American citizens. These cases have been made the subject of direct diplomatic intervantion, but, in regard to the existions of the claimants with slaves and slave labor, the remarks which I have made in reference to the first class are equally applicable to these.

GOV. SWANN'S LAFT LYQUIRY, as to what complications may arise on according of American citizens was always in foreign

COMMITTEE-WORK.

Special Direction to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—A majority of the Sub-Committee or the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, which consists of Lamar, Atkins, Luttrell, O'Neil, and Garfield, have determined on a report in favor of the Atkins
Terms Pacific Railroad bitl. This bill provides
for a guarantee of bonds, and embodies all the
features of the plan recommended by the St.
Louis Convention. The plan is distinct from
the rival scheme of the Southern Pacific, which
is urged by Huntington and the California capi-

talists. The Sub-Committee will report at the as the Treasury Department endes

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Ways and Means, buying the Hawalian Freaty under consideration, will report to the full Committee on Tuesday next. There is httle doubt is a favorable recommendation.

Distribution of particologies.

A few years ago a law was passed requiring a quable distribution of patronage amount the

A few years ago a law was passed requiring an equable distribution of patronage amonst the States in proportion to their population. Several attempts have been made to enforce this, but, it seems, with vary imperfect result. The different State delegations, or others interested and possessed of authority, have recently been giving this subject some attention, and have addressed communications to the heads of departments asking a list of names, residences, and by whom recommended, of those accredited to their respective States. To some of these answers have been received among these Pennylvania. Upon a careful scrutiny of the list, considerably upwards of 100 names have been found of persons charged against Pennsylvania. These persons charged against Pennsylvania. These persons cheigh hair from the District of Columbia and the adjacent States of Virginia and Maryland. It has been found that they derived their appointments, not upon a recommendation of a Senator or Representative or other citizen of the State, but through some chief of bureau or division, and are, in not a few instances, the children or relatives or some friend of these officers. Not only is this the case, but to be a Democrat is no obstruction to an appointment. It is proposed to go for this small army of surreptitious appointees.

reptitious appointees.

Districtive Campaigns.

The Capitol was badly damaged during the last Presidential campaign by the Committees of the three political parties, which used the committee-rooms for the distribution of documents, etc. A proposition will be introduced next week to prevent this during the coming campaign, and to force the committees to obtain headquarters of the committees to obtain headquarters of the committees.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOGUS ECONOMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Democ washnoron, D. C., rep. 2.—The Democrass are very rapidly unmasking themselves in their buncombe talk about economy. At the beginning of the session, with much flourish of trumpets, they announced that they were going to greatly reduce the number of committee clerks employed by the reckiess Republican Congress. They accordingly, in a formal resolution, reduced the number, but the committees gradusily, by resolutions passed when a full House was not present, have succeed-ed in getting back their clerks. To-day an attempt was made to obtain another clerk, when Mr. Holman, the leader of Dem cratic economies, finally protested that "We are cratic economies, finally protested that "we are employing now a much larger number of elerks than the business of the House requires." A member of the Committee on Accounts then ad-mitted that the number of clerks on the rolls now exceeded the number of the clerks of the last House. So another Bourbon humburg

economy is exposed.

The Director of the Mint is in receipt of the coinage returns from the Mints at San Francisco and Carson City, which show silver 4,056,000 pieces of \$473,000 value, mostly in dimes, and gold \$2,109,180. The returns of the Mint at Philadelphia have not yet been received. That estabhishment, being nearest at hand, is uniformly the last. It is esumsted, however, that the returns will show about 3,713,000 pieces of about \$400,000. The accumulation of silver coin in the Treasury is now fully \$12,000,000, in view of an early retirement of the fractional chrrency now in circulation.

of all early terrements to the fractions will be pown in circulation.

An attempt was made to tone down the bill for the payment of the interest on the District debt, as passed yesterday by the Senate, but it failed. It is very evident that the present Board of Commissioners will be called to account, and that their illegal acts will be thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile they have been made to suspend all work of every kind for which they proposed to pay by the issue of new which they proposed to pay by the issue of new

A MULTIPLIED CLAIM. The Government authorities are likely to succeed in stopping the payment of a claim of about \$1,000,000 now pending in the Court of Claims. The applicant claims to have captured with his boat certain vessels of great value in the James River, near Drury Bluffs, just preceding the fall of Richmond. The testimenty presented by this claimant represents the value of the capture to be \$392,121. The builders of the vessels, which were not completed, are ready to swear that their value did not exceed \$150,000. The Government will be able to show that the capture was not at legal capture, if it had been made as represented, and, more than that, the officer who claims to have made the capture was not at the place named at the time of the alleged capture. This latter fact is to be proved by the log of his own ship which is on file in the Nary Department. The suit had nearly been successful.

ment. The suit had nearly been successful.

Mr. Morton had hardly completed his introductory Princhback speech when Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session. The Sanators generally supposed that Cameron, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations, knew of a message of the President on Cuban sffairs, but it was soon discovered that the motion was a ruse to postpone the Pinchback case until the Centennial bill could be disposed of. Cameron, will bring up the latter buil in the morning bour centennia in collecte disposed of. Cameron, will bring up the latter bull in the morning hour Monday, and expects to be able to displace the Piochtack case, upon which it is possible that there will be a long debate. The Centennial bill has been favorably reported as it came from the

has been Tavorably reported as it came from the Homes, and will probably pass unamended after considerable discussion. DINNER PARTY. Secretary Bristov gives a dinner party to-mor-row night to the House Appropriation Commis-

row night to the House Appropriation Commisties.

APPOINTMENT.

Elias Polk, a body-servant of President Polk,
has been appointed a laborer on the Clerk's roll
of the House.

To Be St PERSEDED.

Van Dorsten, United States District-Attorney
for Southern Illinois, is not secure in his sea.
Gen. Remecker, of Carlinville, will, it is expected, be appointed to succeed him to-morrow.

RELLASE ORDERED.

William J. Plows, of Chicago, has been here
to obtain the release of a considerable quantity
of the Rolle, Junker & Co. whisky, which was
seized at Pittsburg on a technicality. The release has been ordered.

A DISCOVERY.

Springer, in his search into State Department
mysteries, claims to have discovered that Stevens,
the London Dispatch Agent, freeived \$10,000
last year for postage between London and the
Continent on 200 pounds of letter and 700
pounds of mail matter.

The CHICAGO GUSTON HOUSE.

the London Dispatch Agent, feceived \$10,000 last year for postage between London and the Continent on 200 pounds of letter and 700 plouds of mail matter.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE MIDIGING, based upon the recent coimon of the Superinterdent of the Chicago Custom-House building, based upon the recent coimon of the Attorney General, as to the cuting of stone and the difference between the two Mueller contracts.

[70 the Associated Press.]

A BENEVICIAL EYFECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The District of Columbia Commissioners to-day, in view of the passage by the Senate of the House joint resolution with the amendments relative to the payment of interest on the 3.65 District bonds, issued the following order: That the Engineer forthwith suspend all work of every kind being done under contracts for which payments are strpulated to be made in 3.65 bonds, so called, or in certificates of the Board of Audit, convertible into such 3.65 bonds, and immediately reduce the force in his department accordingly. The reduction of the force required will effect a saving in the monthly expenditures of sboth \$8,000.

No MORE PORSUM.

The Democrats have determined also that they will institute an aggressive policy in the debate, and will retort on all occasions where political matters are brought up by the Republicans.

THE TRANKING ABUSE.

It is understood that the franking privilege is to be revived for the purpose of disseminating the political matters are brought up by the Republicans.

THE TRANKING ABUSE.

It is now probable that Morton's Mississippi resolution will also be discussed at length.

THE STATES-RIGHTS-RESOLUTIONS DEBAYE will not come off probably till toward the close of the session, so as to have more effect on the Presidential election.

STARTES.

There has also been some conference among the Republicans to regard to matters before conference of a somewhat informal character in regard to the reduction of the salaries of the members of Congress can be a strong probablity of being carried.

J. H. HOWE.

of Ne

NATIONAL BANKS. HEIB CONDITION, AT THE LAST CALL, IN WESTERN CITIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The following of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the leading Western cities, at

December, 1875: Liabilities. Capital stock paid in. Surplus fund......

other undivided profits.

Dividends unusid.

National Bank notes outstanding fedividual deposits.

Due to other National Banks.

Due to State Banks and bankers.

Notes and bills rediscounted.

Overdratts.
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.
U. S. bonds on hand.
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgage
Due from sproved reserve agents.
Due from other National Banks.
Due from State banks and bankers.
Bear estate, furniture, and fixtures
Current expenses and taxes psid.
Premiums paid.
Checks and other cash frems
Exchanges for Clearing-House.

schanges for Clearing-House ills of other National Banks factional currency......

Overdratus
United States bonds to secure cir
United States bonds to secure dep
United States bonds to secure dep
United States bonds on hand.
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgag
Due from approved reserve agent
Due from other National Banks. Due from Sta's banks at Resi estate, furniture, and fixtur Current expenses and taxes paid Premiums paid. Checks and other cash items... Bills of other National Banks...

Capital stock paid in . .

Specie.
Legal-tender notes.
Five per cent redemption fund.
Due from United States Treasur S rplus fund.
Other undivided profits
National Sank notes outstanding
Dividends unpaid.
Findividual deposits.
United States deposits.
United States deposits.
Due to other National Banks.
Due to State banks and bankers. Number of banks, 3,

31, 634, 29 67, 783, 60 23, 972, 77 46, 347, 82 50, 312, 42 29, 500, 00 77, 466, 87 97, 327, 00 37, 255, 42 3, 508, 09 21, 690, 00 34, 845, 90 4, 515, 00 Current expenses and taxes paid.
Premium paid.
Checks and other cash items.
Bills of other National Banks...
Prictional survey.

THE RECORD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.-Mr. Sherman troduced a bill to limit the value of household effects entitled to free entry. Refferred, with a tter which he presented from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the same subject.

Mr. Sargent referred to yesterday's debate in relation to the payment of interest on the 3.65 District bonds, and said that the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) stated that the Board having authority to issue these 3.65 bonds passed on a certain day a resolution not to issue any more bonds, but had issued such bonds in violamore comes, but raid issued such bonds in viola-tion of that resolution. He sent to the Clerk's deek and had read a letter from Moses Kelly, Treasurer of the Sinking-Fund Commission, stating that bonds to the amount of \$145,750 have been issued since the 27th of January, and inclosing the reacquistion adorsed by the Common. Commission of the resolution adopted by the Commissioners on the 28th of January, to the effect that no more of such bonds should be issued after the 27th, excepting so far as necessary to complete the delivery of those for which applications and certificates had been filed, and stating, further, that application for such bonds had been filed at the time amounting to \$364,000.

Mr. Eaton said it seemed that his (Eaton's) informant made a mistake in regard to the resolution, it having provided that the bonds should not be insued after the passage of the resolution by the House of Representatives, and which passed the Senate yesterday.

After discussion, Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote by waich the bill was passed yesterday, in order that the amendment provided that the resolution shall not in any way recognize the hisbility of the United States to pay either the principal or interest of any such bonds as may have been issued on or since the contract of the contract of any such bonds as may have been issued on or since

The motion of Mr. Sherman to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman then moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Eaton, above mentioned. He said after the communication presented by the Senator from California (Sargant), he did not think the amendment should be in the bill, but the interest should be paid on the bonds issued since the 27th of January, as well as not all to there.

the subject was laid over.

DEFFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) introduced a bill amendatory to the fifth section of the act of 18th of May, 1875, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former incal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years. Judiciary.

It gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine the claims of lawful owners or their legal representatives, of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1886, by agents or officers of the Government, and where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the seizure was made by a military officer or a United States Treasury agent, and that the proceeds of such seizure were duly accounted for to the Government, then the Court shall render judgment in favor of claimant for the net proceeds of his colton, and if it shall appear to the Court that the military officers and agents of the Government falled to report accurately the names of persons from whom esizures were made according to law, and their instructions, or the locality from which the cotton se seized was taken, then the Court shall render judgment in favor of claimants for such a proportion as the number of bales edized from him bears to the whole number of bales of cotton seized after the Selts of June, 1865, and which arrived as the port in the State in which claim.

bales seized from him bears to the whole number of bales of cotton seized after the 98th of June, 1865, and which arrived at the port in the State, in which claimant alleges his cotton was taken after seizure, and the proceeds of which still remain in the Treasury. The bill is not to apply to any claim now pending in the Court of claims for cotton seized prior to June 30, 1885, nort any claims for cotton seized prior to June 30, 1885, nort any claims for cotton seized prior to June 30, 1885, nort any claims for a tent of Claims six mouths after the passage of the act.

PINCHAGE.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed its consideration of the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Benator of the United States from Louisians for a term of six years, beginning Maxed 4, 1874, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Educated to insert the word "not," so that it should read: "P. B. S. Pinchback be not stimitted," etc. Mr. Morton spoke of Pinchback having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a Captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a captain in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been to captain the Court in the Pederal army. In regard to his having been a captain in the Pederal army. In the Mr. Morton was authorized by Pinchback to challenge any Senator to produce evidence that he has been in prison for felony.

Mr. Morton's speech was largely devoted to a defense of Pinchack's personal character, in con-

prison for felony.

Air. Mortion's speech was largely devoted to a de-

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shed, would have to suppress that the finding shed, would have to suppress that the first shed shed suppressing military sould suppressing states and suppressing states and suppressing suppressing states and suppressing suppression su

THE DISTRICT BILL. The bill to pay the interest on the Ast basis of the District of Columbia, with the Senate summinants, was referred to the District Committee.

The House then adjourned till Monday, a proposition to have a session to-morrow for detail awing been objected to.

POLITICAL,

SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER.
To the Educar of The Chicago Tribuna:
WEST DEPERS, Wis., Jan. 31.—In your mone of Jan. 28, reference is made to Senater Sherman's letter urging Ohio's claim for the Presidentia nomination, and recommending Gov. Hayes at the man of all others to be placed in that peal the man of all others to be placed in the po-tion by the Republican party. Your editorial is a fair estimate of Gov. Hayes as a man and political leader, as the writer knows from a personal equaintance with him; and when you say that breadth and depth of statesmanship which should characterize the man who is so fill the residential Chair," you simply represent the

Presidential Chair," you simply represent the judgment of his most intimate friends, Senate John Sherman included.

The purpose of John Sherman in forcing to the front as a Presidential candidate Gov. hayes is very apparent to those who know both men. There is not a thinking voter in Ohe-bed knows that John Sherman has been in training for the White House ever since elected to represent Ohio in the Senate. He is a stread policial, and knows he can urge Ohio's claim with cian, and knows he can urge Obio's claim with note effect in the interest of a man who would more effect in the interest of a man who would not stand the ghost of a chance for the nomination, than if he left the matter of choice free. And, in urging Ohio's claim, John Sherman is fully sensible that he is urging his own. He knows that there are a dozen men in Ohio better qualified, and stronger in every particular, than the Covernor he recommends. But he is aware, also, that in canvassing them, the first name that would be suggested would be that of John Sherman, as was the case in your editorial.

There is Gen. J. D. Cox, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no a President of the Wabash Railroad, or Gen. John C. Lee, of Triffin, Lieuteuant Governor under Gov. Have during his first administration, who might be mentioned in addition to those meationed in your editorial above referred to, either of whom is far better quantified to represent the Republican party as its leader in a Presidential impage than the Governor suggested by Saiter Sherman.

There can be no other explanation of Santer

Sherman.
There can be no other explanation of Senior
Sherman's letter recommending Gov. Hape as
a suitable candidate for the nomination of the

BOB TOOMBS' SPEECH,
To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune:
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 1.—That the sent speech, are an index of the feelings of the shift people of Georgia, is evidenced by the frequent applause given by his audience. Let me say that, from personal observation, I am of the opinion that Mr. Toombs is a representive opinion that Mr. Toombs is a representative man. He boasts that he can carry the entire white vote of his district for Congress; and as he has now gone into the bribery and sotimidation business, he can return to Congress as con as his distabilities are removed. For one, I would force amnesty upon him and all the rest, in order that we may have representative men in Congress. Let no one but Jeff Davis being out. All the talk about Centennial reconciliation, by Southern gentlemen in Congress, assess to be addressed to Northern people. No exhaustation of this kind is required. We are recodied. Any Southern man of them all (sample only Jeff Davis) will be well recommended in any Northern community, and he are engage in any business or parent, even politics, finding no prejudice against him, even though he may have fought us even soluted during the War.

You have done an excellent thing in showing the people the truth in regard to Anisescurilla preson-life. For nearly a year, in 1871, I had occasion to pass Aniseson in the cars into the each mooth. As indicating the feelings of the people irving there at that time I would say that I rarely passed that place without hearing in the care some such conversation as this: "Is this Anderson?" "Yes." "Where is the Yankee graverard?" "Yes." "Where is the Yankee graverard?" "Yes." "Where is the Yankee are buried them?" "Some 12,000 or 15,000." "Is that all? If I could have had my way, there would have been twice as man."

The man who commanded at this port while the noble Miss Barton was performing the last

Sr. Paul, Mian, Feb. 4.—The reporters of the Pioneer Press to day carefully carvased the Republican side of the Minnesota Legislams, and the State and Federal officers, on the Presiand the State and federal officers, on the Italian dential question, and the result will be contained if that paper to-morrow as follows: For Elaina, 45; Washburne, 12; Bristow, 5; Morton, 4; Grant, 5; Hayes, 2; and averal others I each; Blaine 48 against 34 for all others. All the Federal officers each were for Elaine, and all the State officers out three. The result indicates clearly that Midnesota is overwhelmingly for Blaine; and Blaine's friends here are correspondingly judiant.

Laporta Ind., Feb. 4.—The few Indep

KANSAN PRESIDENT MAKING.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Triouna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kam., Feb. 4.—Over one-half
the newspapers in this State have declared for

J. G. Blaine for President, and John J. Lugalis for Vice-President. The Kaness delegation will probably go to the Cincinnati Convention instructed to vote for these two men.

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The depot building

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Serious Hitch Between t Two Houses of the Louisiana Legislature.

The Democrats Claim a Republican fraction of the Wheeler Compromise.

Possibility of a Reopening of Wounds Lately Healed.

The Kentucky Legislature Anxious Tom Scott Shall Get His Grab.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature-Iowa State Prison.

LOUISIANA. THE SITCH BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HO Special Disputch to The Chicago Triouna. New Ontrans, La., Feb. 4.—The Legislat

which has been running very smoothly u time, seems likely to come to a sudden ball House, which is Democratic, to agree with Senate, which is Republican, on a bill ag thoming the State into Representative and S torial districts; but that difficulty was nounted some days ago by the adoption compromise measure. Now the two bodies a comprehensia of an Election bill. The House part to the Senate, the latter to-day pains substitute which suited the Republicans. debate in the Senate yesterday on the ado of this bill was very bitter indeed, the D of this bill was very bitter indeed, the De cratic opposition being concentrated upon provision for a Board of Returning Offic The Demogratic Senators threatened that un this provision were expunged, there would bloodshed this fail, and that thousands of clared that, unless the provision tained, thay would not be able to a fair election. The House to day ad ounced, but it may reasonably be suppose to not be a reopening of all the old issues, included the election of 1872, and, probably, an tempt to outs the Kellegg Govern. The very mildest measures proposed a refusal to pass the appropriate of the last the first of the last the following the last the l a refusal to pass the appropri-bills and to adjourn sine die,—sa, however, pay of the milesge and per diem of the la-tors themselves have not yet been provided they may modify their views. The Sense not recede from its positions. not recede from its position, and much in tion is felt by Republican Senators th House should presume to consure a co-on branch of the Government. It is not im ble that the Senate will refuse to act upon measure coming from the House until the sive resolution has been withdrawn, or a sm apology made. The Republican newspaper

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—In the House to Mr. Kild offered the following preamble mr. And Otters the were scopied:

WHENEAS, The House of Representatives of the Louisians, actuated by a sincere desires to be future. Actions in this State conducted passed at the present season, an Election bill

ate substitute in vests its proposed Returning is and Warnings. This House is unalterably and upon spits opposed to the adoption of any law providing a Returning Board of any description what though this House, under its provisions, shou shitled to select any of its members, and. Warning and under the compact established wheeler adjustment, the Executive of the Sis the members of the General Assembly on themselves to a Government pedicy to be many reform and reformatory measures, of white seniate substitute is not one, therefore, fraored, That it is with exceeding regret in House has knowledge of the passage by the Sci this substitute kill, and sincerely trusts that recomplete its electerorization to send said but House for its concurrence, and that it is the sense House, that a persistence on the part of any of ment or branch of this Government to adopt the stitute bill, or any thil providing for a Res Board, will be a violation of the spirit and treatest of the Wheeler adjustment, and this flour consequently, he shoulved from all calification under, and, in the fullers, wheals conduct its pings accordingly; that it is the stocers and

WISCONSIN.

TESTERDAY'S LEGISLATURE PROCEEDING Special Dispolet to The Chicago Tribute Manusca, Wis., Feb. 4.—The Commit Railroads in the Assembly to-day made a on Vance's bill, No. 95, —a bill to amend it regulating railroads,—recommending its with amendments, which are, in brief, tone Railroad Commissioner instead of the provide that round-trip nickets and 500-mi eta at 3 cents a mile shall be sold at each station, and that the railroad company she be compelled to accept has than 5 cents a passengers' between any points. The branch company of the provided as special order for Tuesday next, disposed of.

made a special order for Tuesday next, a disposed of.

Many leaves of sheeces were grante these will be little done ill last week.

Among the petitions presented to-day wfollowing: For State and in consequence festare of the crops in part of Barron C to legalize the present line of the We comm. Raffway, and to repeal its extemption a reduction of the rate of interest; remonstrance signed for property of the last of the west of the research of the west of the research of the last of the North Wisconsin Raifrost owners introduced to extend the time for a struction of the North Wisconsin Raifrost to waive forfeiture for failure to build this year; to provide for rebuilding a the Institute for the Blind, and appropriate in the state of the

reafter readered, and for disservice, I have no objection.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER.

To the Educar of The Chicago Tribune:

WEST DEPERE, Wife, Jan. 31.—In your inside of San. 28, reference is made to Senator etter urging Ohio's claim for the Presidentia letter urging Ohio's claim for the Presidential nomination, and recommending Gov. Hayes at the man of all others to be placed in that position by the Republican party. Your editorial is a fair estimate of Gov. Hayes as a man and political leader, as the writer knows from a personal acquaintance with him; and when you say that "His best friends will not claim for him that breadth and depth of statesmenthy which should characterize the man who is so fill the Presidential Chair," you simply represent the

should characterize the man who is so fill the Présidential Chair," you simply represent the judgment of his most intimate friends, Senator John Sherman included.

The purpose of John Sherman in forcing to the front as a Presidential candidate Gov. the front as a Presidential candidate Gov. Hayes is very apparent to those who know both men. There is not a thinking voter in Ohio but knows that John Sherman has been in training for the White House ever since elected to represent Ohio in the Senate. He is a shrewd politician, and knows he can urge Ohio's claim with more effect in the interest of a man who would not stand the gheet of a chance for the nomination, than if he left the matter of choice free. And, in urging Ohio's claim, John Sherman is fully sensible that he is urging his own. He knows that there are a dozen men in Ohio better qualified, and stronger in every particular, than the Governor he recommends. But he is aware, also, that in canvassing them, the first name that would be suggested would be that of John Sherman, awas the case it your editorial.

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There is Gen. J. D. Cox, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now President of the Waosah Railroad, or Gen. John C. Lea, of Timu, Licateuaat Governor under Gov. Hayes during his first administration, who might be mentioned in addition to those mentioned in your editorial above referred to, either of whom is far better quantified to represent the Republican party as its leader in a Presidential campaign than the Governor suggested by Senator Sherman.

both Editor of The Chicago Iribune: CHAMPAION III., Feb. 1.—That the sentiments of ex-Senator Robert Toombs, yesterday pubshed in Tax Tribung, from his late Atlanta for Senator Robert Toombs, yesterday pubshed in The Tribune, from his late Atlants seech, are an index of the feelings of the white speech, are an index of the feelings of the white speech are an index of the feelings of the white speech are an index of the feelings of the white speech are an index of the season as given by his audience. Let me say late, from personal observation, I am of the official that we have been carry the entire history and intimidation business, he can return to Congress; and, as a disabilities are removed. For one, I would not amnesty upon him and all the rest, in der that we may have representative men in largress. Let no one but Jeff Davis be left to All the talk about Centennial reconciliation by Southern gentlemen in Congress, seems be addressed to Northern people. No exparison of this kind is required. We are reconsided any. Northern community, and he can gage in any business or pursuit, a politics, finding no prejudice against a, even though he may have fought us ever hard during the War. Counter done an excellent thing in showing people the truth in regard to Andersouville soulife. For nearly a year, in 1871, I had assum to pass Anderson in the cars twice h month. As indicating the feelings of the pile living there at that time, I would say to I rarely passed that place without fring in the cars some such constant in the cars some such constant is, on the bill. Don't you see the 2" "How many Yankees are buried there?" "How many Yankees are buried there?" "How many Yankees are buried there?" and of the man who commanded at this port while noble Miss Barton was performing the last of flow of the month of the term was performing the last of flow of the property of the pile of the property of the pile of the property of the pile of the

se as many."

the man who commanded at this port while uoble Miss Barton was performing the last of flove for these victims of cruelty and silves here. He says that the late accounts he state of the prison-pen err coly in that is so inadequately convey any idea of the li, appailing truth.

AMNEST.

RESIDENTIAL TALK FROM MINNESOTA.

Paul, Minn., Feb. 4.—The reporters of Pioneer Press to-day carefully canvassed the ablican side of the Minnesota Legislature, the State and Federal officers, on the Presidal question, and the result will be contained the State and Federal officers, on the Presi-ial question, and the result will be contained at paper to-morrow as follows: For Blaine, Washburne, 12; Bristow, 5; Morton, 4; tt, 5; Hayes, 2; and several others 1 each 5; and 48 against 34 for all others. All the Fed-officers seen were for Blaine, and all the officers but three. The result indicates by that Miunesota is overwhelmingly for e, and Blaine's friends here are correspond-jubliant.

INDEPENDENTS AT LAPORTE, IND.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORTE Ind., Feb. 4.—The few Independin this county met in Convention at the House to day to appoint delegates to the al Committee at Indianapolis on the 16th also, a County Central Committee. The sary appointments were made, and, after ading of a paper prefending to show upon the party was founded, the Convention aded.

KANSAN PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triouss.

VENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 4.—Over one-half

waspapers in this State have declared for Blaine for President, and John J. Ingalls ce-President. The Kansss delegation will by go to the Cheinnati Convention in-ed to vote for these two men.

LADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The depot building opened this evening for the farewell ser-conducted by Moody and Sankey. The gwas crowded. Moody presched from rd "Able." A cellection was taken up.for ilding fund of the Young Men's Christian atton, and \$25,000 realized. STATE AFFAIRS.

& Serious Hitch Between the Two Houses of the Louișiana Legislature.

The Democrats Claim a Republican Infraction of the Wheeler Compromise.

Passibility of a Reopening of Wounds Too Lately Healed.

The Kentucky Legislature Anxious that Tom Scott Shall Get His Grab.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature---Th lowa State Prisan.

LOUISIANA, THE SITCH BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE, Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune. New Obleans, La., Feb. 4.—The Legislat which has been running very smoothly under the Wheeler com romes this winter up to this time, seems likely to come to a sudden halt. It thought it would be impossible for the House, which is Democratic, to agree with the Besste, which is Republican, on a bill appor-tioning the State into Representative and Sens-sorial districts; but that difficulty was surmounted some days ago by the adoption of se measure. Now the two bodies are at ggerheads on an Election bilt. The House passed bill which suited the Democrats, and, on being ent to the Senate, the latter to-day passed a substitute which suited the Republicans. The debate in the Senate yesterday on the adoption of this bill was very bitter indeed, the Democratic opposition being concentrated upon the provision for a Board of Returning Officers. The Demogratic Senators threatened that unless this provision were expunged, there would b shed this fall, and that thousands of colored men would be killed. The Republicans declared that unless the provision were re-tained, thay would not be able to have a fair election. The House to-day adopted a resolution condemning in strong terms the ac-tion of the Senate in adopting the substitute to the House bill, and setting forth that, in case the Senate should insist on the Returning Beard promion, the Honse would consider it a viola-tion of the Wheeler compromise and act accord-ingly. What this action may be is not announced, but it may reasonably be supposed to be a reopening of all the old issues, including the election of 1872, and, probably, an at-tempt to oust the Kellogg Government. very mildest measures proposed are a refusal to pass the spinopriation bills and to adjourn sine die.—as, however, the pay of the mileage and per diem of the legislators themselves have not yet been provided for, they may modify their views. The Senate will

measure coming from the House until the offen-sive resolution has been withdrawn, or a suitable apology made. The Republican newspaper ad The the course.

not recede from its position, and much indigna-tion is felt by Republican Senators that the

House should presume to consure a co-ordinate branch of the Government. It is not improba-

ble that the Senate will refuse to act upon any

New ORLEANS, Feb. 4 .- In the House to-day Mr. Kidd offered the following preamble hir. Aidi offered the following presumble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Werkers, The House of Representatives of the State of Louisians, actuated by a sincere desire to have at furner. Thous in this State conducted peacefully hid with the utmost fairness to all parties, have passed, at the present season, an Election bill which, in its main and essential features, can be objected to you one destring the maintenance of the purity of the ballot-box, or having the peace of the State at heart, and

best, and
Whenras, The Senate of the State have passed a
substante for that bill containing the most odious
features of a most odious Returning Board, and grayations and Republican in their character, and which
ted to destroy the expressed will of the people at
the allied for expressions which are insulting to the

of this Union would not be tolerated for one to and which if adopted here would inevitably eccivil starie, disruple society, and destroy the int of our procperity, and mass, The State of Louisians has been pillored WHEREAS, This House is unalterably and upon prin-

on of any law pro

whereas. This House is unalterably and upon principle opposed to the adoption of any law providing for a Returning Board of any description whatever, though this House, under its provisions, should be entitled to select any of its members, and.

Whenever, though the state of the State and the members of the General Assembly committed themselves to a Government policy to be marked by reform and reformatory measures, of when this Senate substitute is not one, therefore,

Restreat, That it is with exceeding regret that this House has knowledge of the passage by the Senate of this substitute bill, and sincerely trusts that is may reconsider its determination to send said bill to this House, that a persistence on the part of any department or branch of this Government to adopt this substitute bill, or any bill providing for a Returning Board, will be a richard of the spirit and true interest of the Wheeler adjustment, and this House will, consequently, be shoolved from all collegation therewalls, the substitute is the sincere and ardent which of the members of this House to see the next and all future elections in this State conducted fairly, peaceably, and with perfect donsideration for the rights and opinions of all men, and at all times are willing to sincerely guarance their assistance to carry out this desire, but that they can never yield an assent to an Election law which would again myste arbitrations from other States, which would again produce the rights too may be the world again invite arbitrations from other States, which would spin out of the second of the superseased at the ballot-box, and would inevitably lead to evil toom most unfortunate and impoverished blate.

The report of the Hawkins Investigating Committee and the superior of the Hawkins Investigating Committee and the superior of the people as expressed at the Hawkins Investigating Committee and the superior of the Hawkins Investigating Committee and the superior of the Hawkins Investigating Committee and the superior of the people as a super

mittee and the resolution addressing him out of office were adopted by a vote of 17 to 10.

It is believed the Senste will adopt the joint resolution. If not, the House will impeach the charges against Judge Hawkins, include maldministration, prejudice, incompetency, etc.

WISCONSIN. TESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Manuson, Wis., Feb. 4.—The Committee on Railroads in the Assembly to-day made a report on Vance's bill, No. 95,—a bill to amend the laws regulating railroads,—recommending its passage with amendments, which are, in brief, to have one Railroad Commissioner instead of three, to provide that round-trip tickets and 500-mile tickets at 3 cents a mile shall be sold at each ticketstation, and that the railread company shall not be compelled to accept less than 5 cents fare for made a special order for Tuesday next, and till

disposed of.

Many leaves-of-absence were granted, and there will be little done till next week.

Among the petitions presented to-day were the following: For State and in consequence of the failure of the crops in part of Barron County; to legalize the present line of the West Wisconsu Railway, and to repeal its exemption; for a feduction of the rate of interest; and a remomerance against the repeal of the Potter law.

In the Senate, resolutions looking to the publication of geological reports were offered. Bells were introduced to extend the time for the construction of the North Wisconsin Railroad, and to waive forfeiture for failure to build 20 miles this 'year; to provide for rebuilding a part of the Institute for the Blind, and appropriating \$100,000 therefor; to amend the statutes relating to railroads.

Among the buils passed were the following: To enable foreign trustees to sue in the State; sutherbling the taking of fish for purposes of strikeds propagation; to incorporate Fire Departments in incorporated villages.

The Assembly veted to make the lows County contested seat a special order next Thursday.

Bills were introduced to commission by the Governor land surveyors, who shall make application and prove qualification, to the Attorney General, and to abolish the office of County Surveyor; to prevent nunting of deer with dogs; to legalize and construct the constitution of the Parmer's Loss and Trust Company in the state of the Parmer's Loss and Trust Company in the state of the Parmer's Loss and Trust Company in the state of the Parmer's Loss and Trust Company in the state of the Parmer's Loss and Trust Company in the state of the Chicago.

June, 1875; providing for the printing of a uniform number of the Supreme Court reports of form number of the Supreme Court reports of this great series.

Among a score of bills passed were the fellowing: To provide for the laying out of building lots without timits of cities and villages; to extend the time for proving and fling claims against the Wisconsin Railroad Farm-Mortgage Land Company; to provide for taking depositions in County Courts in probate matters; to enable the Board of Underwriters to maintain a fire matrol.

are patrol.

A bili to restore the Registry law is all townscities, and yillages was indefinitely posiponed. IOWA.

PENITENTIARY RILY. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.-The Anamosa Pen strike out the enacting clause. Shaw, of Anamoss, Gibbons and Hobbs, of Lee, spoke in its favor, and Smith of Madison, and Puller, of Favette, against it. The yeas and nave were called and given. Lost—avee, 82; hays, 68. Mr. Hobbs moved to strike out all after the first section, but pending the discussion the House

section, but pending the discussion the House adjourned.

The House finally passed the bill abolishing the Commissioners, the Warden to manage in connection with the Executive Council.

In the Senate, a joint resolution in favor of a shin-canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi kiver was adopted. Bills were passed to the second reading providing for mechanical liens; also, making appropriation for the State Reform School; also, that the purchaser of university or school lands at a tax sale shall sequire no greater title than the original purchaser had; also, providing that a hedge may be a legal division fence; also providing a bounty for killing hawks, crows, and owls; also to establish a central station for meteorological observations, with G. Heinriche as director. An amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the granting of pardons in cases of murder or rape; and a bill making Ward Supervisors liable for all damages arising from usasis bridges after they shall have been notified or their unsafety were passed. The bill for the relief of the State Agricultural Society was taken up on its third reading, pending which the Senste adjourned to Tuesday at 2 oclock in the afternoon.

KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—The House to-day confirmed, by a vote of 48 to 69, a Senate resolution instructing our Schators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

THE DEATH-PENALTY.

Electricity as an Executioner.

unishment.

The teachings of science are heeded and sought for in the building of prisons, in the management and care of convicts, and in every modern correctional system; and yet in so simple and easy a process as the extinguishing of human life, they are utterly ignored.

The most certain and paintess death known to selence is caused by the lighthing stroke, or by, what amounts to the same thing, the electric shock. Whom a powerful discharge of electricity is received in the body, existence simply stops, and the reason is obvious. Helmholtz has proved that, for any vibration which results in sensation to reach the brain through the nerves, one-tenth of a second of time is required. Furthermore, time is also needed for the netcoming of the brain to arrange themselves through the effect of that vibration, through the motions and positions necessary to the completion of consciousness, and for this an additional period of one-tenth of a second is expended. Consequently, if, for example, we prick our finger with a pin it takes two-tenths of a second for us to feel and recognize the hurt. It can easily be donceived, therefore, that if an injury is inflicted which instantly units the nerves to transmit the motion which results in sensation, or if the animating power is suidenly suspended by an injury to the brain before the latter completes consciousness, then death heritably follows withno intervention of sensibility whatever.

Now, a rifle bullet, which traverses the brain in the one thousabdth of a second, manifestly must cause this instant stoppage of existence, and proof of this is found in the placed faces of the cend, and in the fact that there is nothing more common than to find men lying dead on battle fields, shot through the brain, but with every member stiffened in the exact position it was in when the bullet did itswork. But a rifle ball is slow beside the electric shock. Persistence of vision impresses a lightning flash on the retina for one-sixth of a second.

The effect of the shock on the system is exmodern correctional system; and yet in so simple and easy a process as the extinguishing

battie fields, shot through the brau, but with every member stiffend in the exact position is a was in when the billet did is work. But a rifle ball is slow besigliche electric shock. Persistence of vision impresses a lightning flash on the retins for one-sixth of a second, but its actual of a second of the shock on the argustom is arrived and a second of the shock on the argustom is arrived in the collection of a second of the shock on the argustom is arrived in the collection of or selected of the shock on the argustom is arrived in the collection of or selection for slarge audence, inadvertently touched the wire leading from lifteen Leytien jars, and reserved the whole discharge through inso body. Lunchily the shock was not powerful enough to be fatai, but as the lecturar regained his senses he experienced the automaking sensation of all his members being separate and gradually fastening themselves together. He says, however, that if we wells with much stress that it is a strength of the present that, to a person struct by lightning, the passage from life to death occurs without consciousness being in the least degree implicated. It is an abrupt storpage of sensation, unaccompanied by a pang. So much for the death which, by spitable alternation of the law, we would have substituted for slow strangulation. The next points it is practical accomplishment.

Instead of building a gallows surproviding rook and the companies of the surprovided for slow strangulation. The next points it is practical accomplishment.

Instead of building a gallows surproviding rook and the companies of the surprovided for slow strangulation. The next points it is practical accomplishment.

Instead of buildings agallows in the surprovided for slow strangulation of the description of the death which by spitable alternation of the description of the d

There is a good deal of loose talk, from Joaquin Miller and others, about Mr. Whitman's circumstances. It is hardly decent to describe him as a neglected martyr. The simple facts are pathetic enough. His bodily health broken by his years of work in the hospitals during the War, is probably gone beyond redemption; troubled with paralysis and a grave stomache affection, he has the use of about one-third of his time; the rest is divided between positive suffering and passive dissoliity. Yet the poet is true to his creed of joy, keeps up good spirits, gets out of doors every fair day, even visits other places, as lately Baltimore (where he was the only poet at the Poe monument dedication) and Washington. He is a noticeable man anywhere, with his magnificent patriarchial head and beard. He lives in Camden, N. J., with a brother, not yet in want, though three years of illness and enforced idleness have used up his savings. He desires and hopes to subsist, his remaining years, on some moderate income from his books, and we believe that his countrymen will see that his moderate ambition is gratified.

A Committee of Taste.

London Athenaum.

In Venice, as every visitor knows, the beauty of the city has been increased by the use of color on plaster wills, of a sober, but delicate pink red, which contrasted exquisitely with the green waters and the soft grass-green shutters of the windows. "The Committee of Taste" (?) now forbids the use of this color, and orders that whitewish shall be unversally substituted for it. This amazing Committee displays a thoroughness in its endeavors to destroy all distinguishing features of the city which miss excite the envy of many other municipalities and numberless arisists. It is about to make a new street from the Piazza de San Marco to the railway station that will sweep away several churches and houses of ancient date and of the highest interest. One must not forget that in London, or rather in Westminster, our sapient authorities absointely painted with a dingy stone color the interior of the Houses of Parliament, built though these structures are of a stone the natural color of which is extremely beautiful.

RAILROADS

A Dissolution of the Pool Imminent. The Treachery of Two of the Roads

> Made Manifest. Causes which Led to This Result, Se

Gratifying for Chicago. Condition of the T. P. & W .- The Illinoi

Miscellaneous Items.

Central,

BREAK DOWN OF THE POOL The combination or pool of the railroads lead-ing from this city to the East has at last received a blow from which it is not likely to re over. The various lines constituting the com bination have already begun to fight among themselves, and the rates to the East are dis rupted and out of joint. The action of the Peo-ria roads at the meeting last Wednesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in breaking up the General Freight-Agents' Association of Himols, and re-fusing to adhere longer to the arbitrary rates es-tablished at Indianapolis about a month ago, was the last straw which broke the camel's back. It has had the effect of opening the eyes of the managers of the Michigan Cen-tral and Michigan Southern Railroads, the in-terests of which lie mainly in this city, and of showing them that they had been used as the instruments to force the bulk of the business from the interior of Illinois on to the Pennsyl-via and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. This is just what THE TRIBUNE has charged ever since the formation of the pool: that the combination was engineered by Col. Thomas Scott, to advance his own interests and those of his ally, Mr. Garrett. Though it was shown in True Tribune time and again that such was the case, by indisputable facts and figures, yet neither Mr. Joy nor Mr. Vanderbilt could be induced to believe that their friend Scott was treating them treacherously. Less Scott was treating them treacherously. Less than a week ago, Mr. Joy stated to a TRIBUNE reporter, who interviewed him regarding the alleged discriminations against this city, that he did not believe that either the Pennsylvania or Beltimore & Ohio Bailroads had as yet violated any of the rules of the combination, or that they and taken undue advantages because of the superior couth western connections. The result of Wednesday's me cting was so unexpected to most railroad managers that it has had the effect of bringing forth evidence which proves beyond doubt that not only were the Peoris and cross lines to blame for the discrimination, but that they were aided and abetted to an unusual de-

Railroads.

No sooner had the last-named two roads No sconer had the last-named two roads learned that the arbitrary tariff was bursted sad that the Illinous Central. Chicago & Alton, and Chicago. Bock Island & Pacific Roads would soon make such rates from competing points as to leave no margin to the bankrupt lines, than they forgot their prudence and made overtures to pro-rate with the above-named Chicago lines on the same conditions as they had pro-rated with the interior cross-lines. Dispatches were received yeasterday by the Illinous Central and Chicago & Alton from the General Preight-Agents of the Pennsylvavia and Baltimore & Onio Raifroads offering to pro-rate from interior points via Chi-Pennsylvanis and Baltimore & Onio Railroads offering to pro-rate from interior points via Chicago. This, of course, is a direct violation of the rales of the pool, as the roads belonging to it were pledged to adher rigidly to the arbitrary rates based on the rates from this city to New York. Heretofore, when the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Onio Railroads have been charged with pro-rating with the Illinois cross lines, they always indignantly denied the allegation. This time, however, they are caught in a trap from which there is no escape, and their denials will be of no is no escape, and their denials will be of no avail. The dispatches proving their transhery are in the possession of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central Railroads, and THE TRIB-

gree by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio

action to take, to make the cross-lines, as Eastern roads are reported to have made rates from Indianapolis to seaport cities at from 10 to 13 couts lower than from Chicago, while the tarify rate from the former city is only 5 cents lower, and in justice should be the same. With such rates they claim that it pays the cross-lines where it cannot possibly pay the Chicago roads. It is also sucreted that it is the instantion of the roads leading out of Peoris to make the rates from that city the same as from that city the same as from Chicago. It will be remembered that a few months age at a making of the Peoris agents in this city an effort was made to obtain this result, which, however, failed on account of the determined opposition of Mr. Lewis Viele, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Bailroad. Finding that the Chicago roads would never consent to such ourrageous discriminations, they teak the opportunity last Wednesday to descript their relations with the Chicago roads what they might no longer be hindered from carrying out a measure from which they promise themselves great prosperity. There can be no doubt that they will now attempt to make the same rates, but it is hardly possible now that the pool has been disrupted that it will avail them much. The Chicago inex, saided by the Michigan Cestral and Michigan Southern, will now be able to give them as much competition as they desire during the next two months. After this, with the opening of navigation, Chicago will be herself again; and business will instrucily seek this city as an outlet. If then the Chicago roads still adhers to their present determination to accept hereafter nothing but local rates from the Peoris roads it will in part repay them for the shabpy treatment they have been subjected to during the winter. One thing is certain, that nothing better could have happened for the interests of Chicago than the breaking up of the Illinois Freigh Agenta Association last Wednesday. It has had the effect of laying bare in its hide

The following are the estimated earnings of the Illinois Central for January of this year: the Illinois Central for James; of Section 1 Total, Tision, 1 Total, Tision, 1 Total, Tision, 1 Total, Tision, 253,200,00 \$89,731,00 \$543,000,00 Pranengers 66,914.21 31,852.35 138,781.36 Minecularation 111,100,00 5,880,00 116,681.00

freight receipts.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.
The Board of Trade Committee, which has been investigating the discrimination against this city for the past month, is putting the finishing touches to its final report. It will be a ways of the past month, is putting the finishing touches to its final report. It will be a this city for the past month, is putting the finishing touches to its final report. It will be a very elaborate document, making several important recommendations, of which mention has already been made in this paper. The report covers nearly thirty absets of foolscap, and wid be submitted to the Directors of the

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.
The following is the report of A. L. Hopkins, for the months of December and January, of the Susiness of the Teledo, Peoria & Warsaw

DECEMBER DISBUESEMENTS.

Dec. 1.—Balance on hand.
Local freights
Local passengers
Through passengers
Through passengers
Car as vice.
Express carnings
Vanis.
(localine Total JANUARY RECEIPTS

Local freights...
Through treights...
Local passengers.
Through passengers.
Car service... ocal freights.... hrough freights, brough tickets... Car service.
Rent of raads.
Local taxes.
Miscellaneous vouchers.
December miscallaneous
December overcharge vo
January vouchers.
Miscellaneous nav-rolls. scellaneous pay-rolls, scember pay-rolls nuary pay-rolls

Balance Dec. 1.... December receipts, lanuary receipts.

THE BLACK HILLS RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 4.—The Commissioner of Cedar County, Nebraska, after hearing th arguments of Yankton lawyers in opposition to submitting to a vote of the people the question of issuing \$150,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Covington, Columbus & Blace Hills Railroad, have decided that an election shall be held to-morrow. Feb. 5. A two-thirds majority in favor of the proposition is required to make an issue of bonds for that object legal. Black Hillers bave commenced moving in this direction. Quite a large company has already formed here, and every train brings more or less advanturers.

..\$ 19,354 ... 152,700 ... 133,558

CRIME.

MOWRY, OF KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Archison, Kan., Feb. 4.—Sheriff Wade, of Topeka, Kan., passed through Atchison this afternoon on his way to Pelermo, in Doniphan Connty, to arrest A. J. Moure. ty, to arrest A. J. Mowry, a member of the Leg-islature from that county, for forging school bonds and selling them to the State. The crime was detected resterday, and Mowcrime was detected yesterday, and Mow-ry, getting an inkling of what was being done, very suddenly left the Capital last night, and it is supposed went home to make ar-rangements to leave the State. The circumpart of 1875 Mowry and several others move into the southwestern part of the State and or-ganized the County of Comanche. They returned a fraudulent and spurious census, and by now generally known, from the ventilation given State Tressurer Lappin's discrepancies, the surplus school-fund of the State, under instructions from the Legislature, was invested in school bonds and, with the commission to make such invest-ments. Mowry negotiated the sale of \$2,000 ments, Mowry negotiated the sale of \$2,000 worth of district school bonds purporting to have been issued by Districts 2 and 3 of Comanche County, and, apparently, properly signed by the officers of the District. The true condition of aifairs in Comanche County was afterwards discovered, and the county organization was declared null and void, and the name of Comauche County sticken from the State rolls. Mowny then moved to Doniphan County, and was elected last fall as a member of the Legislature from this District. During this session the question of the legality of these bonds was brought up for investigation, and the facts developed that Mowry had forged the names of the officers of the School-District, pocketed the proceeds, and failed even to divide with his companions in the organization of the county. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the Sheriff has probably ere this secured the writ. Mowry has heretofore stood very high in the State, having been several times elected to the Legislature, and his constituents had the utmost confidence in him. Of course, the matter has created considerable excitement where it is known. To-day will probably show further developments.

THE SROOKLYN BUTCHERY.

New York, Feb. 4.—Andreas Fuchs has been formally declared by the Coroner's jury to be the murderer of William W. Simmons. The police yesterday found in the cellar in which Fuchs kept his coal and wood, near one of the form which would be the sense of the format the heart while format the heart while format the heart the format the format the heart the format the format the heart the format the format the heart the heart the heart the format the heart the h Puchs kept his coal and wood, near one of the foundation walls, beneath the flooring, the heart and liver of the murdered man, which it was supposed had been destroyed by fire after the clothing had been burned. Thus, piece by piece, the whole of the dissevered body has been recovered. At the inquest, Police Inspector Wood easid that the child, Ellen Kehoe, told him that Simmons, Fachs, and her mother all drank together until her mother fell on the floor, and she and Fuchs put her to bed. Simmons and Fuchs then drank more, until the former fell avieep in his chair. Fachs did not seem to be drunk. He took hold of the arm of Simmons and pulled him upon she floor. He then got the heatch'et, spit on his hands, rubbed them together; and with the hatchet struck Simmons on his neak.

SECUCTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 4.-Last summer Han J. Hansen, of this county, had his son-in-law ar-rested for technolog the unmarried aster of his wife. The defendant was bound over to the District Court, Hansen giving his bail. Yester-District Court, Hansen giving his bail. Tester-day the case can'te up for trial, and there was a good prospect for the defendant being sentenced to the Penitentiary. In the meantime, it had been discovered that another and younger daughter of Hansen's had been rumed in the same way by the same brother-in-law. Yet in the face of all this Hansen and his wife implored the Court most piscously to have mercy upon the destroyer of their home. The Court did so, and fined the man \$100 and costs, which Hansen paid. The case is unparallailed. The family are all living together again.

THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—There was a report at the Police Central Office to-night so the effect that detectives had got upon the track of the Quincy bank robbers. One of them, named J. L. Temer, it will be remembered, at Ex answille, Ind., a short time age, made a confession in which he implicated two others in the robbery. They were known as English Tom and Hilesy. He also snoke of \$356,000 in bonds that hold been were known as English Tom and Hiles). He also spoke of \$360,000 in bonds that had been buried. These bonds, it is reported, have been dug up, and the detectives think they have got the track of them. It is also rumored that ame answering to Hisser a description has been seen in this city. The police are following up the clewe in their hands, and have traced several bonds answering the description of those stole a from the Quincy bank.

THE DRIGGS COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGITED, Ill., Feb. 4.—The Federal Court was fully occupied to-day in the trial of the Driggs gang of counterfeiters, which will probably occupy some days. The testimony of Chicago is a series of the searing of all private and abroincid steams and deformatics of both searing of all private and abroincid steams and deformatics of the sears. The only informary in the Washburn and other Secret Service men showed the gang to be the most extansive in the country. A large amount of money was produced.

This is a series of the search of the country. A large amount of money was produced.

This is a series and series of the search of the country. A large amount of money was produced.

Board Mooday afternoon, a meeting having been called for this purpose.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.
The following is the report of A. L. Hooking, for the mosths of Decimer and January, of the business of the Teledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, filed by the Receiver yesterday:

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribine. Quincy, Ill., Feb. 4.—An alternation occ at Durham, Mo., yesterday, in school Vincent Cornier shot L. M. Humston, indicting a danger-one though it. ous, though, it is hoped, not a fatal, wound. Clark and Whitcomb, the men arrested in this city a few days ago for forging checks on one of our banks, have been transferred to the County Jail under \$1,000 abands each. The police have information in their possession which leads to the belief that the prisoners are guilty of crimes of much greater magnitude than forces.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 4.—During the recent trial of Doyle as Mauch Chunk, for murder, one of the prisoners, who is now in jail there for be ing concerned in that murder, made a full confession of the murder of Special Police Officer Yost, who was shot and killed at Tamaqua on the night of July 5, 1875. A reward of several thousand dollars was offered for the murderer by the town and county. The confession having implicated five men.—Carroll, Duffy, Boyle, Roarty, and McGhen.—they ware arrested hear Tamaqua to-day. Much excitement prevails at Tamaqua. ing concerned in that murder, made a full con

THIRTY-FOUR ONE-THOUSANDTHS.

Special Dissipline Chicago Pribuna.

MERDOZA, Ill., Feb. 4.—A\(\frac{1}{2}\) the Coroner's inquest to-day in this city as to the cause of the death of Francis Grube, a communication from Prof. Blaney, of Chicago, was read stating that thirty-four one-shousandths of a grain of arsenic were tound in the portion of the liver and stom ach examined by him. Several witnesses hav been examined, but have failed to prove up to the time of adjournment by whom the poison was administered.

MEMPHIS ITEM.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Tom Bolton, charged with killing Jack Stinson last December at Randolph Landing, on suspicion of being the mauderer of his (Bolton's) uncle, was remanded to jail today without ball, a writ of habeas corpus being the selection. refused. Moses Bolton, West Harrison, and Terrible Gouldaby, who were his witnesses in the case, have been arrested and committed.

Sr. John, N. B., Feb. 4.—John O'Nell, yesterday afternoon, killed his mother-in-law and father-in-law, they having persuaded his wife to leave him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST School Music Books. High School Choir. An admirably as Academies, Seminaries, and High Scho 2, 8, and 4 paris. Choice Trios. For 3 female voices. Full of the music for saminaries. American School Music Readers

in 3 books, 35 cts., 50 cts., and 50 cts. Fine graded course for Primary and Grammar Schools. All the preceding works are complisions of those thorough teachers and composers, L. O. Excessor and W. S. TLLDERS. Cheerful Voices, Avery popular collection of achoot songs. National Hymn and Tune Book

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For Para, Perhambuco, Bahia, and Rio Japerio, calling
at St. Johns, Porto Rico.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m. JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Wednesday, March 8, J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, Saturday, April 8, improvements, naving manage, at reduced rates, apply to For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, 44 Pine-st., New York,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Fransskindis Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Bavre, via Plymouth, The spiended consiste as this favorts route for the Comingst China at Santa and Santa

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And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.

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OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, CENTENNIAL GROUNDS. This Elegani Fire-Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 235 zooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Pulladelphis will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more ressonable rates.

P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

The Sixty-third Session begins Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876. For terms, etc., address the President, REV. P. J. COLOVIN. C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

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AMUNEMENTS FARWELL HALL.

EXTRA LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT FOUR GRAND CONCERTS.

Richings-Bernard, Camilla-Urso, Mendelssohn Quintette, Philharmonic Club. ONLY \$1.50 FOR ALL! including reserved seat. Front seats in balcony, \$1. Only a limited number of course dickets to be sold.

Enterrainment No. 7-Misman Eve'z, Feb. 7.

Richings-Bernard Costume Concert. Admission, \$1: including reserved seat. Course tekers and single tickets for sale at the hall Saturda. and Monday.

The best and cheapest course ever offered here.

THE TOLEDO, UNLIMITED SUCCESS.

OF THE PAMOUS GERMAN MILITARY BANI Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3 p. m.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

Hundreds of people were turned away last Sunda that could not gain admittance. There are 40 Artista to this superior Band, each an erery one a Star to the musical profession, COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS. GRAND MATINEE, "COMPLIMENTARY," 8 ay, Feb. 5, 3 p. m., by the world-renowned

European Ladies' Orchestra Combination. M'CORMICK'S HALL. HANS VON BULOW THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 p. m.,

Grand Farewell Matipee.
L. v. BRETHOVEN (1770-1897). Sonate Pathetique, Op. 13, in C minor.
BEETHOVEN. a. Andante con Variasomi, Op. 34.
b. Trois Bagatelles, from Op. 119, 126.
BEETHOVEN. "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retoux."
Sonate Caracteristique, Op. Sla.
A. EUBINSTEIN (1:29. —). a. Preinde and Pugue from Op. 36. b. Barcarole, No. 4, in G major.
c. Grande Value in A flat.
E. CHOLPIN (1:30-1849). a. Nocturns, Op. 9, No. 3.
b. Impromptu, Op. 36. a. Polonaise brillante, Op. 63.
F. LINET (Bill, —). Spanish Rhapsody on the Themas, "Les Folice d'Espagne," and "La Jota Aragomes."
MISS CRONYN will appear at this concert.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Sosia, \$1,00; at Root & Sone' Musde Store. Grand Farewell Matipee.

t Root & Sons' Music Store. Chickering Pianos used at VON BULOW'S concerts ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND GALA MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 p. m The Great Amphibians! The Marvels of the World! LURLINE The Beautiful Lady Minstrels.

AND chatically a Monster Company.

M'CORMICK'S HALL SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT BY THE BENOWNED

GERMAN MILITARY BAND. Director, HERR CARL BECK.

Admission, 50c to all parts of the house. Tokets can be purchased at Bauer's Music S HOOLEY'S THEATRE. shifted, unlimited, unbounded success of famous California Minstrets.

famous California Minestrella. This week, Jan. 31, first appearance in five month of the world's greatest artist, BILLY EMERSO. Second weak of Pat Bhonay, Bchoolcraft and Got Charles Howard. All the old favorities relained. Ric Arlington, Cotton, Reynolds Brothers, Robinson Kemble, Fredericks, Tilla, Oberist, Murphy, and Morison's efficient orchestra. Mesers. Arlington and constrainty resign for the present their position on the one findly resign for the present their position on the one in favor of Mesers. Emerson and Schoolcraft them to the constraint of the constraints of the present their position on the one in favor of Mesers. Emerson and Schoolcraft them to the constraints of the constraints of the constraints. THE COLISEUM. MONDAY, JAN. 31,

MONDAY, JAN. 31,
And every evening during the week.
The ORIGINAL JAPS—SATSUMI AND LITTLE
ALL RIGHT,
Whose astonishing feats of balancing and juggiesy
have never yet seen equaled by any person in the
known world. JEPPE, the STAR COMIQUE and
Prince of Character Artists. The accomplished Vocalist and Connectionne, MISS FANNY
DELANO. The uspitwing Serie-Come Vocalist,
Miss Lottis Brown, and Miss Guests McCain. Second
week of the charming Weston Sisters, and re-engagment of the variatile Robinson Family. Admission,
25 cents. NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL. ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF CHICAGO

Arranged by the Chicago Turngemeinde, McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. BEN DeBAR. Merry Wives of Windsor. SATURDAY MATINEE-MICAWBER, Monday Next—Mr. and Mrs. W. J FLORENCE in THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. Seats can now be secured for the "Mighty Dollar." ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Great Company in Three Splendid Plays, THURSDAY NIGHT,

LEDASTRAY
Friday Night and Saturday Matines,
CASTEL.
SATURDAY FIGHT, OLIVER TWIST. SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. HENRY VINCENT,

The Eminent English Orstor, on Oliver Cromwell. McCormick Hall, Sunday, Feb. 6, 3 p. m. Doors open at 2. Tickels at the door, and at Jamsen, McClurg & Co. v. The lecture last Sunday was attended by 2,500 persona. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS. WEST SIDE SKATING RINK. OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Grand Masquerade This Evening Come and see Humpty Dumpty on Ice. Admission, 25c; Children, 15c, EXPOSITION SKATING PARK. Attraction after Attraction. Spiendid Le. Sainrday night, Dec. 5. Messra. Engens W. Pratt and Frank L. Crocker, Champion Carnival Staters, will give their use and novel entertainment, first time in Chicago. Saturday afternoon Kathibitton Stating by Master Johnsy Dock, and Grand Soruh Race for boys under Lycars of age for two elecant prices. Admission, 25c; Children under two-

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. Ticket-of-Leave Man And HIDDEN HAND. UNDERTAKERS' GOODS UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

Palant Metallic Burial Cases and Caskels.
COPPIN TRIMMINGS, HEARSES,
Glass Front Landson, Family Carriages to order,
Glass Bending.
GRANE, BREED & CO.,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

A EPLANATION OF REPRENCE MARKS —7 Saturday stoopted. Sunday excepted 1 Monday excepted, I Airrive Sunday at \$100 a. m. | Daily. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD,
Usece, and Clare of Cherman House, and 25 Canal
et., corner Hadison et., and at the depose.

Depot ourner of Walls and Kingle sta.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD pot, foot of Lake-at, and foot of Toenty-seed licket-after, & Clark-et, southead corner of Ran and at Paimer House. Leare. | Arrise. fail (via Main and Air Line)... * 5:10 a, m. * 5:10 p, m. alarmano Accolumodation... * 5:10 a, m. * 5:10 p, m. alarmano Accolumodation... * 5:10 a, m. * 70:00 p, m. cliantic Express (daliv)... \$ 1:15 p, m. \$ 5:00 a, m. fight Express ... * 19:00 p, m. * 100 a, m. ARND RAFTIN AND NUMERICON.

* 8:50 a. m. * 8:10 p. m. * 9:04 p. m. * 7:00 a. m. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS. and Chicago, Kantes City and Denner Shor Offices: 41 Depot, and 120 Rendolph-st. bri Offices: 41 Depot, and 120 Rendolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Day Express.
Visconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Express.
Visconsin and Minnesota Night 300 p. m. 11 00 a. m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1 of Labrel, and fool of Remip-soons
Ofice, 121 Remoniphen. near Clark.

and Office, 60 Clark-ti, server of Praddingle loses, and at Days, 123 Medican, server trains leave from Expecition Building.

Indianapolia Louisville à Omeinant Day Express. Louisville à Omeinant Day Express. 10 20 a. m. 10 20 p. 10.

Depoi, corner Clinton and Curroll-sta., Wast Side adianapolis, Louisville à Cincinnati Der Experiment Der Experiment Der Experiment Clincinnati Der Experiment Clincinnati (dally). PITTEBURG, CINCHINATI & ST. LOUIS CARLESAS.

From depoi corner Clinton and Carroll-sp.

Leave. Arrival.

PITISBURA, FT. WAYNES CHICAGO RAILWAY Lama. Aprilla

BALTIMORE & ONIO RAREDAO.

Proby lease from roar of Expections Building on at Thomps seconded. Days former & editors it. Nichouse-se. City after, & Charlest, serior of lagion. to bare arect to Leave. I bederte. Daily. Daily, Sundays and CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Omaha, Lorenty thà Atchison Ra 10 m a m. 1997, m. 1997, m. 1997, m. 1997, m. 1997, m. 1998, m NASSAU, N. P. A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT
for those desirous of secarding the severity of a Northera climate. Temperature never false below 64 des
Fahrenheit, nor rise above 62 des, and the variation
does not exceed a deg, in 24 hours.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOYEL,
beautifully situated and well kept. United States and
British Mail steamers every ten days

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two-story stone building, 26 by 56 feet, with frame
utiding same size attached. Centrally located, Adtrees Drawer 1293, Joliet, Ill. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

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In the Counting-Room of this Office

THE CITY.

CENERAL NEWS.

The South Park Commissioners have won nother victory, the Supreme Court having susained them in another batch of opinions file

The Rev. Joseph Leucht, Grand Master of the L. O. F. S. of I., is in the city for the purpose of ituting a new lodge of that Order. He is ping at the Sherman House.

In the deeds filed for record yesterday was ne from Duff Porter to John F. Eberhart, conng 160 acres on the southwest corner of d street and Kedzie avenue; the co on named is \$160,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Taratha milding), was at 8 a.m., 2 degreed below zero;

The divorce shyster Goodrich, who was re-sently set upon by the Bar Association of this sity, and who appealed his care to the Supreme Court, has received a set-back in the shape of a decision from the latter body confirming the ac-tion of the lower Court.

The statement to the effect that Mr. H.N. F. ... wis, late of the Western Rural, had not paid be salary of his mailing clerk, seems to have seen incorrect, as that person writes to THE MINDINE, saying that he received his wages in all up to the time of the arrest of Mr. Lewis.

The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of this city, who recently severed his connection with the Second Baptist Church on account of his health, has found a place in New Jersey that just suits him. He is rapidly recuperating, and is preparing to take up his residence in Newmarket, in that

At 6:20 last evening Patrick O'Leary, an employe of the Michigan Central Bailroad Company, was rue over and instantly killed by engine No. 13 near the Sixteenth-street crossing, this body was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where an inquest will be held this morning. Deceased

The Alpine Hunters elected their officers Feb.

For three years. The result was as follows:
Captain, Antoni Caproni; First Lieutenant.
Paul B. Libe; Sergeant, Joseph Dasso; Corporal, Joseph Biggio; Color-Beaters, John Garibaldi and Joseph M. Cella; Treasurer, John Raggio; Secretary, Paul B. Libo.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a team of orses belonging to Martin Lamb ran away from the corner of Blue Island avenue and Forquer treet, and ran over Courad L. Nichoff at the orner of Polk street, seriously injuring him. It was removed to his residence, No. 260 West welfth street, and a physician summoned.

Reichard Meadowcroft, of the well-known girm of Meadowcroft Brothers, of this ed yesterday morning at his residence on reet, of kidney disease, from which he mauffering for several weeks. Mr. Meadt and his elder brother, Robert, have been d in the banking business here for twentyears. He was 56 years of age. He a wife and four sons.

s wife and four sons.

• widow of the old gentleman who received jury so severe as to cause his death while goff from a Milwaukee avenue atreet-car Tuesday evening requests all witnesses of todent to be present at the inquest this mg at 10 o'clock at the house of the def, on Dapia avenue, the fourth house south rith avenue. It will be remembered that codent occurred between 6 and 7 p. m. on olph, near Clinton street.

meeting of the Academy of Design was Thursday evening, for further discussion e removal from the present building, on igan avenue, to Pike's Building. As this ure is fully determined upon, and the gan avenue, to Pike's Building. As this rice is fully determined upon, and the pery liabilities guaranteed by the strong as of the Academy, it appears certain that stitution will be transferred to the new are about the 1st of May. No other business transacted at the meeting.

out 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ins of a boarding-house at No. 117 South
a of a boarding-house at No. 117 South
a of a boarding-house at No. 117 South
a feet of their domical. On examinathe boarders found W. H. Martin
on the bed in his room insensible;
blood tricking from a wound in his
temple, caused by a pistol ball. A doctor
summoned, who visited the scene shortly
the occurrence, and pronounced the wound
sarrily fatal. Martin was removed to the
sty Hospital, and it was supposed he could,
survive the night. The succide is au old
ant of Cheago. 45 years of age, a dentist
rofession, and a widower. No cause is
necessantly for some time past, it is sup-

The United States bonded-warehouse at the corner of Market and Jackson streets was yes The United States bonded-warehouse at the corner of Market and Jackson streets was yesterday the scene of a traged in which John Holsen, there employed, was the chief actor. He has been afflicted with disease for some time past, which Thursday night was more than ordinarily severe to its attack. Yesterday morning when he left his home, at No. 17 Findle street, he was observed to be considerably depressed, and unfitted for his days I abors. He went to his place of outsiness, cleaned the office, built the fires, and, after putting the premises in order, mysteriously disappeared. About noon one of those connected with the establishment desired to go to aroom in the second story of the building, and, on attempting to gain an entrance, found the door locked. It had been noticed that Holten was not about, which occasioned surprise, as he was known to be regularly at work, and, as he carried the keys to the building, a messenger was sent to his home to ascertain the cause of his absence. Apprehension succeeded surprise when the messenger returned with the information that the missing man was not to be found, and an examination was begun which resulted in finding the object of the search. Late in the aftarnoon a lad named Dickinson ascended to the 'second floor by means of a laader and say Holten hanging from the bar of a doorway dead. An entrance to the room was effected immediately, his body mit down, and taken to the, Morgue where an inquest will be held to-day. He had evidently consemplated the act for some time, and taken very precaution to prevent its failure. The second floor consists of a long room divided in the middle by a frame partition 10 feet in height, the rooms thus formed connected by a door. Soon after leaving the office in the morning he went up stairs, doubled a rope about his neck, histened the ends to the bar above the ideor, kicked the box on which he stood from under his feet, and choked himself to death. The leacesed was a Swede, 27 years of age, leaving a widow and two small children—one a bab

pp to 10.10 less night, and when kaying it expressed their willingless to begin again at 4 in the morning.

Mrs. Marshall is pretty well used up, and is sure to lose a few toe-nalls, owing to her having worn tight shoes for a few hours yesterday morning. O'Leary's shoemaker was telegraphed for at noon, and he brought with him several pairs of walking shoes, into one of which she jumped, determined to remain in them for the rest of the day. Feeling thus relieved, she made some fine walking during the afternoon and evening, and asserts that, although behind her antagonist, she will be able to catch up with her by neon to-day.

her antagonist, she will be able to catch up with her by ncon to-day.

Miss You Hillern as stated in The Tribung of Tuesday, is certainly possessed of greater powers of endurance, and is sure to be the winner of the race, but probably by a few miles only. She is of metal more tough than her opponent, and exhibits but few symptoms of weariness up to the present time.

Miss Mille Rose did some good walking yesterday afternoon and evening, and is matched against a young lady named Medille for a 10-mile isse, to commence at 11 o'clock this forenoon,—the amount to be omissed for being \$25. At 10:15 o'clock last might both walkers retired from the track, the score being as follows:

Marshall, 18614, and You Hillern 1924 miles.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY.

THE IDEA ABANDONED.

The Special Committee on Telegraph met yeserday afternoon in the City Clerk's office for the purpose of considering an ordinance for the re-moval from the streets and public highways of moval from the streets and public highways of all telegraph poles and wires within the limits of the city, and the placing of the wires under-ground. Aid. Dixon occupied the chair. There were present Ald. Stone, Dickinson, Coey, and Marphy; also Col. Wilson, the Superintead-ent of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr. Norman Williams, attorney for

that corporation : Mr. Charles 'W. Summer that corporation; Mr. Charles W. Summers, an electrician who is much interested in all improvements in telegraphy; and Mr. Barrett, of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph. Ald. Stone was appointed Segretary, and he read the ordinance, stating that it originated with Ald. Cullerton, and had been in the hands of the Committee on Fire and Water, by whom it was sent back to the Conneil.

THE OPINION OF THE CITY-ATTORNEY as to the power of the Council to act in the matter was at hand and was read. It is herewith To the Committee on Fire and Water-GENTLEMEN

To the Committee on Five and Water—General New Your Chairman has laid before me the draft of an ordinance relating to telegraph poles and wires referred to you by the City Council, and have requested me to give you my views as to the powers of the Council in the matter.

The City Council has power to regulate the matter under certain limitations. All ordinances must be reasonable; and no ordinance or statute of the Supreme Legislature can take away or materially injure the property of persons or private corporations without making just compensation. If the present telegraph-poles were put up in the exercise of lawful right, the public cannot iswfully cause them to be removed or furnish any one for their maintenance without, as above stated, making just compensation to the parties injured thereby.

The question whether an ordinance requiring the wires to be put beneath the ground would be reasonable or not, must in some manner depend upon the question whether telegraph-wires put under ground can be protected at a reasonable expense in such mainer that they will successfully perform their office in that sondition. That there are valid reasons rendering such change desirable if practicable, I think is true from what has been suggested to me by experts touching the obstructions of the operations of the Fire Department in certain exigencies.

If, then, the Council should be of the opinion that the public interest demands that the proposed change should be made, and that such change should be made without materially interesting with the successful operation of the wires, and without imposing upon the Company additional and unreasonable expense in order to maintain said wires under ground, the Council my lawfully order the same to be done, provided the city shall bear the expense incurred by making such proposed change.

The question of the reasonableness of the ordinance is not purely a question of law, and upon that point you see to exercise your best judgment. Respectfully submitted,

EGREET JAMESON, City-Attorney.

was of the opinion that the telegraph companies in this city had complied with all requirements, and that therefore, by the coninon, the city would be liable for all expenses incurred in changing the system. To obtain more accurate information on the subject, he called for Commissionar Priodiville, who came and stated that ever since he had been on the Board of Public Works the telegraph companies had always applied for permission to creet new lines of wires or poles. No fault could be found there. He thought that such companies under the old law could put their wires on any public highway without permission, but that the law had been recently changed. They had, however, obtained the permission from the proper authorities in all cases.

mission from the proper authorities in all case. The subject of the legality of the operation of the telegraph companies being satisfactor lettled in the minds of all, THE PRACTICABILITY of the underground system was discussed.
Ald. Dixon seked Mr. Williams, who has of the underground system was discussed.

Ald. Dixon saked Mr. Williams, who had stated that the cost to the city of laying the wires underground would be about \$500,000, on what authority he made the statement.

Mr. Williams had taken the calculation of Mr. Chandler, of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, as the ground for his remarks. Mr. Chandler had made the calculation on the cost of the only wire that would answer the purpose, which was valued at 14 cents per foot, or about \$759 per mile. Then, too, there was the expense of tearing up the streets.

valued at 14 cents per foot, or about \$739 per mile. Then, too, there was the expense of tearing up the streets.

Mr. Prindiville said, were the scheme possible, he did not advocate it as an advantage over the present system, as the cost of tearing up streets, first to lay the wires and afterwards to keep them in repair, would be most expensive, as he knew, and inconvenient as well as injurious.

Mr. Williams volunteered the information that to so lay the wires of the Western Union Company would cost about \$3,000,000, and the city would be responsible for the expense, according to the City Attorney.

Mr. Summers said that he was interested in all matters pertaining to electricity, and had made the matter a subject of study for many years. He had made and was now making experiments in underground telegraphy, but as yet all things had failed. No city in the world possessed a feasible system of underground communication, and he demonstrated the entire interestical interestical the state of others, and stated that, in the electrical storms not unfrequent here, the insulated wires would be utterly descroyed by the currents of electricity bassing through them were they below ground. He explained the principles of induction, and so clearly proved the impossibility of laying underground wires with success that all present were fully convinced that the idea of introducing such a system would have to be banished till further discoveries were made in the science.

After further discussion of the subject the Committee decided to adjourn till this afterneon, when action will be taken on the ordi-

name.

It was stated that the ordinance was started on a suggestion of Marshal Benner, who found some difficulty in getting at a building in case of fire, on account of the barrier of wires that prevented a ladder from resting against a building. and Water that the Marshal be furnished with nippers to cut the obstructions in case he found it necessary to remove them. As Chicago has a thicker net-work of wires than almost any city in the country, the action of the committee will probably be confined to the clause providing nip-pers, as that appears to be the only way of re-

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday handed in to the Comptroller the estimate for an appropriation for the maintenance of the Fire Department for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1876, in addition to all unexpended balances of prior appropriations for his department. From this document the recapitulation was taken, and is herewith given :

Suction and fire hose...

Purchase and exchange of horses. 4,756
Gas. 2,500
Suction and fire hose. 10,000
Rent. 900
New buildings, real estate, and apparatus. 102,175
Repairs to houses. 7,000
Fire alarm telegraph. 106, 240

Total. 257,04, which, it will be seen, is far in excess of the demands for nine months of 1876, allowing for the additional quarter of a year.
One item in the recapituistion, "fire-alarm telegraph," needs especial mention. Last year the amount asked for that branch of the department was about \$181,000. This year the sum of \$106,000, exclusive of salaries, is asked, which sum includes one item of \$100,000 for new byxos, wires, and construction.

How to PERVENT PALSE ALARMS
has always been a question that has troubled the heads of the Fire Department, not alone in this city, but in most cities having the fire-alarm telegraph system. Great care has been tagen in the management of the apparatus and in the distribution of keys to the different boxes, but false alarms have always been frequent and troublescome, as many as three or four occurring in a day, and causing the expenditure of time and money, and not a little trouble and inconvenience to the firemen, who have as yet been unable to catch the persons maliciously sounding the alarm. In hillwankee, not many weeks ago, seven false alarms were given in one day, and the man causing the trouble escaped detection, except in one instance. To overcome this difficulty, as well as to add to the increased facilities of giving notice of a fire, Chief Benner has asked for an appropriation to enable him to have placed upon each alarm-box an invention known as Tooker's Patent Door, which was first introduced to his notice by Capt. C. H. Gaubert, the propristor of the Gardler House, of that patent, and severy auxons for its merits to be shown in the Calcago system of fire-alarm.

Therefore, the Marshal has introduced into his appropriation estimate an item of \$20,000, for furnishing the mactines for the boxes in the most thickly-bnilt portions of the city. The article is certainly o

ment. Whether the Council will cut out the item re

. COLLECTING THE DUES. Yesterday hike Evans had Deputy-Collector Rogers visiting among the universe banks and State banks, motifying them that their texes were due, and that they must be paid forthwith. In most cases from one to three days grace was given to respond, and the cash was promised in many instances in a day or two, or to-day. The collections Thursday reached within a fraction of \$23,000 on the South Side, and yesterday aggregated over \$32,000.

The Buffalo Insurance Company, of which

Granger Smith is agent in this city, refuses to pay a tax of \$19. A levy was prepared for Smith last ereuing, to be carried out to-day. Messrs. Small & Moore, the sttorneys, whose office is in the American Express Building, declined to pay their tax (\$120), because it was unjust and exorbitant. Yesterday afternoon Mike and a nose of Deputy Collectors went up to make a levy. The firm refused to recognize the warrant, because the book in which it was printed (Vol. 6) did not contain their mane. Volume 3 was sent for, and the levy made, when Mike was requested to lay his hands on something. He did, on a table, and then the tax was paid under protest.

thing. He did, on a table, and then the tax was paid under protest.

Hallanin, on the West Side, is getting along at the rate of about \$5,000 a day, which is rather slow. He is preparing for levying, and will begin operations next week. The Home National Bank, corner Halsted and West Washington streets, is not assessed at all, so its stockholders are not among the tax-fighters, and President Billings smiles. The People's Gan Company, too, escapes very lightly, its property being assessed, including the increase made by the State, at but \$35,000, and its tax is about \$3,500.

The North Town Collector sesterday addressed the following ercular to 1,600 of the tax-payers of his district:

You have been repeatedly notified that the State.

of his district:

You have been repeatedly notified that the State, county, and City of Chicago taxes on your personal property, lexied for the year lefts, amounting to 5...., are due and payable at my office, in County Treasurer's office, corner Dearborn and fillinois streets. Now, therefore, I give you this final notice to pay the same immediately. If you fail to do so, I shall now levy on

BUTTER AND ECGS.

A meeting of members of the National Butter and Egg Association and other gentlemen interested in the dairy business was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Produce Exchange corner of LaSalle and Lake streets.

President Gooch occupied the chair, and Mr. Crowell was elected Secretary pro tem. The President said that he hoped that the Chicago membership in the Association would be well represented at the Convention which was to be held at Davenport March 1. He had letters going to show that Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities would send a large number

other Eastern cities would send a large number of delegates.

Mr. Chase moved the appointment of a committee of three to canvass the members of the trade to see how many would go to the Convention. The Committee was voted, and made to consist of Messrs. Chase. Howell, and Dexter. They were instructed to secure all necessary hotel accommodations at the Burtis House, Davenoort.

hotel accommodations at the Burtis House, Davenport.

The President said that several subjects of much importance to the egg and butter interest were coming up for discussion at the Davenport Convention, and he hoped Chicago would be represented by some good papers. The first subject named for discussion was "The Reduction of Railroad Freights on Butter from the West to the East." The present rates were \$1.10 per 100 lbs for New York and \$1.20 to Boston, while cheese could be shipped in lots at \$65 cents per 100 lbs.

On motion the President appointed C. F. Dexter and S. B. Chase to prepare papers on the subject last named.

The topic of "Marketing Dairy Products" was also to be discussed, and, pursuant to a vote, the President appointed David Richards to write a paper on the butter branch of the subject, and John Albro auchter on the question as far as it related to eggs.

far as it related to eggs.

After some desultory discussion on the subject of grading Western butter and reporting its sales, the meeting adjourned for one week, expecting to receive at that time the report of

THE COURT-HOUSE. WHAT THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS THINK.

The Court-House muddle, by the action of the County Board Thur-day is rejecting Tilley's compromise plan, has been made more of a muddle than ever. The Commissioners held that the action taken at the meeting of the Joint Committees, at which the Board of Public Works recommended Egau's last plan, was final.

This was not the case. The Board merely recommended that the plan be adopted by the city and county, which the former has refused to do. The city adopted Tilley's "compromise," which on Ladalle and Washington streets follows on Lasaile and Washington streets follows Egan's new design in a great measure, and adopts his ground plan entire. The county adopted Egan's plan regardless of the desire of the people of the City of Chicago.

Yesterday a Tanbunz reporter had a talk with Messrs. Prindivile and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works. These gentlemen stated that they were under instructions from the Council to advertise for proposals for the foundations of the city's portion of the Court-Hous as soon as Mr. Tilley could get out the plans and specifications for the ground plan. They had no other instructions, and would have Mr. Tilley go on with his work until further orders. They had

nothing to do with the action of the County Board.

Mr. Tilley stated that, so far as he was concarned, he had nothing to say. He would continue his plans for the foundations until orderedto quit. Mr. Egan did not know everything, and the City Council was yet to be heard from. And so the matter stands for the present.

Harms cohinues to drive very bad and very short piles, and has matters so arranged now that the public are excluded entirely from viewing his deings by the high fence and closed gates.

LOCAL POLITICS.

FIRST WARD CLUB.
A meeting of the recently organized Republican Club of the First Ward was held at the can Club of the First Ward was held at the Sherman House last evening, the President, Mr. L. L. Coburn, in the chair. As there had been some dispute among the members and officers of the two Republican Clubs of that ward, it was agreed to leave it with the Central Club to decide which organization is entitled to be called the First Ward Republican Club. The question will be laid before the Central Club to-day.

A preamble for a constitution and by-laws was offered, but laid over till the next meeting, which will take place one week from last night at

offered, but laid over till the next meeting, which will take place one week from last night at Republican headquarters.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

At the meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, Thursday night, William H. Harper read the following resolutions and moved their adoption, and stated that while they were the expression of the views of the mover, yet he thought because of their importance they should receive full discussion, and therefore asked that they be made the special order for the next meeting of the club, to be held at the same place on the evening of Thursday next. This was agreed to. The resolutions were as follows:

was agreed to. The resolutions were as follows:

WHERMAS, In the opinion of the business public the Resumption bill of Jan. 14, 1875, cannot be carried into effect in 1879 unless it be materially and essentially amended, because the National Banks would commence withdrawing their notes as soon as the Government would begin retiring its greenbacks, shereby the whole volume of the currency would rapidly disappear together in the midst of a financial panic and general bankruptcy; and
WHERMAS, The Government should not proceed to retire its legal-tender notes until it has made ample provision for filling the vacuum with some other currency; and
WHERMAS, The apprehension of the stringency of the money market that would take place as the time for resumption should approach is already doing mischief to the business interests of the country by weak-ening confidence and deterring copitaints from investing their means in productive enterprises; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators

fore, Resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the Resumption act at the earliest possible day. The Club will meet next Thursday evening at do'clock, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and cottage Grove avenue, to discuss those resolu-

LOCAL LETTERS

TAX-COLLECTING. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-The public attention ought

THE MOBTON CASE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In the case of The People vs. Morton, which has been frequently mentioned in The Tribune, the point that "the Assistant Grain Inspector was not a public officer was not made before Judge McAllister, nor was it decided by him. The wisdom or correctness, therefore, of such a supposed decision is hardly a fair subject for comment I. N. STILES.

A HARD QUESTION

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna: CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—I do a humble little busi ness in the cigars and stationery line in the western portion of this city, and the said little

business but barely supports a sick wife and three little children, and now I am called upon to pay a large tax or else my little stock will, I suppose, be seized and sold. What shall I do? What will be the effect if I nearly kill the first man that comes to take my cigars and papers from me?

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Granger Lewis is having a serious time of

it. The Jail refuses to give him up, and he bears his imprisonment like a martyr. The County Board Committee-room was newly carpeted yesterday. The Commissioners' vill be supplied with new matting to-day. The County Treasurer yesterday received of Ernest Hummel, North Town Collector, \$10,000.

Other Collectors will confer a favor by following The Collector for the Town of Calumet yester-day gave notice by posting handballs that those who paid their taxes before the 1st of March would save costs.

would save costs.

The County Agent's report of the name and residence of persons living on the public charity, called for some time ago, will be presented to the Board Monday.

AGAIN HEARD FROM.

"Benjamin, she Evangelist," the victim of "malice and hate," was vesterday removed from his old quarters in the County Jail to the insane department. He was visited during the day by the newsgatherers in a body. He met them at his cell door with a lighted candle, which he said had cost him his last nickel. He succeeded in squeezing a few pennies from the reportorial pocket to provide him with light in the future, and handed The Tarbunk representative the following:

lowing:

In Jam., Feb. 4, 1876.—You are hereby notified to be careful how you use my name as a functic. Remember that such a man is not responsible for his acts. I hereby acknowledge my insanity, being the first case in history, and an acknowledgment that you would not make, proving you to be at it subject for the asylum. Please publish the above, and oblige your humble servant,

BENJAMIN, Evangelist.

He also presented the property with a further

would not make, proving you to be a fit subject for the saylum. Please publish the above, and oblige your humble servant, BENDARIN, Evangelist. He also presented the reporters with a further communication to the County Board, and proceeded to read several hundred pages of his history. When he reached the point showing that he had been a prisoner twenty-eight times in his eventful life, and the most of the time as a vagrant, the thing grew monotonous, and he was left to his solitude.

THE STAADEN CASE.

The action of the Supreme Court in the case of Nicholas Staades, convicted some months ago in Du Page County of firing his property in this city, on North Clark street, to defraud an insurance company, leaves the defendant and the People in rather an awkward position. Staaden entered upon his sentence of one year in the Pententiary soon after his conviction, but under the ruling of the Cours, he must be released. The point upon which the judgment was reversed was the incompleteness of the indictment, which was drawn by Assistant-State's Attorney Birch, who failed to aver the guilty intent of Staaden in firing the property, and to name the officers of the insurance company. Staaden will now be returned to Du Page County, and, since there is no charge there against him, the indictment being wiped out, he must be rearrested by the authorities of this county, brought here, reindicted, and retried.

being wiped out, he must be rearrested by the authorisies of this county, brought here, reindicted, and retried.

State's Attoriev Reed promises to act promptly in the case, and, while he is surprised at the result, will endeavor to have him speeduly reindicted, and this time will see to it that the indictment is perfect in every detail, even to the dotting of "is" and the crossing of "its". The former indictment, it will be remembered, was sustained on a motion to quash by both Judges Gary and Cody.

THE CITY-HALL

Water-rents yesterday were \$1,914, and re-ceipts from the City Collector \$1,056. The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the this afternoon.

South Town Collector Evans yesterday deposited \$20,000 with the City Treasurer. Thursday he collected \$29,000, and yesterday \$32,000. He gets along better than is generally sup-

The City Collector took in \$300 yesterday. Bullard & Sons, planing-mill proprietors, who were levied on for back taxes, and whose establishments was announced for sale, came down yesterday and paid. Small & Moore, lawyers, did likewise.

lishmebt was announced for sale, came down yesterday and paid. Small & Moore, lawyers, did likewise.

The clerks in the City Collector's office are talking of forming a ring for the purpose of buying up the stock of the Fifth National Bank, which is advertised to be sold on the 15th inst. for the back taxes of 1874, and run a bank on their own hook. The only difficulties in the way are that back taxes for 1871, '72, and '73 are also due on the stock, and the collection will be enforced if possible.

Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, yesterday morning paid a vasit to the crib. The trip was made on the tug chartered for that purpose, and it was with great difficulty that the craft was able to plow through the fields of ice, the distance to the end of the pier from Bush street bridge taking fully an hour. The way was clearer from that point, the ice-field being broken by patches of smooth water. They report that the ice extends "clear out of sight," and is fast gathering around the crib. The water in the well shows a temperature of about 32 degrees above zero,—freezing point,—not a pleasant point, as there is danger of a freeze.

CRIMINAL

Joseph Hackett was arrested by Officer Jones on West Madison street last evening for in-sulting a couple of little girls, whom he followed from Union street to the St. Denis Hotel. John Keenan, a well-known thief, who, it is supposed, "worked" the Clarence House a short time ago, was arrested by Detective Lan-sing at his boarding-house, corner of Peoris and Lake streets, yesterday morning, and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station.

william Tobin, a grocer at No. 181 Robey street, left his horse and wagon, the latter containing four caddies of navy plug, valued at \$40, hitched opposite the Burlington Depot yesterday, while he was within transacting some business. While he was absent the tobacco, together with a quantity of family supplies, were stolen, without leaving any trace to guide pursuit.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The public attention ought to be called to a phase of the now absorbing tax business, whereby our sapient County Attorney, in effect, assurps the function of Assessor. I alique to his practice in tax-injunction cases, brought by the right attorneys, of consenting to a final injunction case, brought by the right attorneys, of consenting to a final injunction upon the payment by the client of so much as the Sixteenth Member say is proper. This is all wrong, and fraught with liability to abuse. The public would, I fancy, as soon be at the mercy of Ed Phillips as John M. Rountree.

With all his ponderceity of legal lors, our County Attorney must know that sealing and certainly defeat all apphendians for injunctions to restrain a levy on personal property for the tax thereon: that if the tax is the less of eightly is of no significance whatever—the sole sequitur is that the law gives a full, adequate, and complete remedy by action, and when it is A B C of injunction law that a mere treapsas will not be so restrained.

Now, by what anthority does be, whose duty lies in precisely a contrary direction of the taxes in this way? Has be any more authority to abate taxes than

any other officer.—Mike Evans, say? And yet how long would it be tolerated in that worthy should be presume, as Collector, to take part for the whole in such cases as he should believe, er pretend to believe, such a course proper?

The public needs relief badly enough, but further official laxity is not a good remedy for the evils consequent on official laxity. What will effect both, in making whole those aggrieved, as well as in giving proper discipline to official vultures, is general refusal to pay, or payment only in extremity, and then under protest, followed up promptly with a general and thorough course of trespass suits. Respectfully,

Francis C. Russell.

Of men were observed depositing what proved to be this property in a basemont at the corner of Randolph and Market strests by a boy, who informed Officers atching had watched during the night for the return of the thieves. They not returning by 6 o'cloca yesterday morning, the officers proteing a wagon in which to convey the spoil to the Armory. During their absence it was removed, and a further search resulted in finding it stored away in an alley-way in the result of two suspicious-looking individuals prowling about the neighborhood, and concluding that they in the rear of a junk-shop in the vicinity. The officers noticed two suspicious-lecting individuals prowling about the neighborhood, and concluding that they were identified with the theft of the books arrested them. The men were taken to the Armory, where they gave the names of James Wilson and James Forley, and were looked up to await an examination. Mr. Callahan yesterday identified the property, which he estimates to be worth \$2.000, and the prisoners will be held on the charge of burgiary. It is stated that there were others engaged as the business, for whom the officers are searching.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Garden City Section, No. 4, Temperance Radicals, holds its regular meeting at 300 West Mad-ison street at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There will be a meeting of the Republi Colored Club of the Fourteenth Ward at

Hubbard street this evening at 7:30 p. m.

There will be a meeting of the retail paint and glass dealers at Brown's Hotel, 276 State street, near Van Buren, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. The Philosophical Society will be addresse this evening by Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D. Subject: "Physical Science a Key to Social Science."

The Sunday lecture to-morrow afternoon at McCormick Hall will be delivered by Henry Vincent, the distinguished English orator, who will deliver his famous lecture on Oliver Cromwell. Admission, 10 cents. The Atheneum Dramatic Club will repeat this evening, by request, the comedy of "Woodcook's Little Game" at No. 65 Washington street, and the eminent artist, Mr. J. Roy Robertson, has kindly opposited to serie the control of the street.

ertson, has kindly consented to assist the Prof. B. L. Cumnock, of the Northwestern University, will give a reading and lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Union College of Law, Nos. 77 and 79 Clark street, preliminary to A grand sacred concert will be given to more row evening at St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avanue and Eldridge court, by St. Mary's choir, with the best choral and orchestral accumpaniments in the city. Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Morrison, G. Huessen, J. Schnadig, and others will take part. Tickets cost 50 cents.

The Cook County Republican Central Cin will meet at headquarters, corner of Lake an Clark streets, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and not to-day, as previously announced. A fu attendance is desired, as all the Standing Con mittees will be announced, and arranges made for the meeting of the State Central mittee on the 22d inst.

The sudden change from pleasant spring-like weather to the rigors of an Arctic winter, al though not pleasant to experience, is nevertheless productive of much good in this wicinity. The roads, which were almost impassable, have regained their former solidity, and farmers are enabled to market the surplus products of the farm. To ice merchants the recent cold weather has also been a source of much gratification Already the ice harvest has commenced, though the ice is much thinner than ou for years, still there will be a large amount yeated.

vested.

The Literary Association will hold their regu-lar weekly meeting Monday evaning. The fol-lowing is the subject for discussion: "Resolved, That Colleges and Universities are indispensable to the highest forms of intellectual training," Affirmative, the Rev. J. Dunlap and Prof. Heid-ner. Negative, S. S. Sindlinger and J. H. Alex-soder.

ner. Negative, S. S. Sindinger and J. H. Alexander.

Services will be held in the Baptist Church regularly hereafter. Preaching at 10 pclock Sabbath morning.

The much-talked-of, long-looked-for concert by the Blanev Quartette was given Tuesday evening in the College chapel, and, although the weather was very unfavorable, a large audience was present.

The union meetings at the Congregational Church have increased in interest from the beginning. The attendance during the past week was notably large.

Quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Church Sunday.

A marrimonial alliance was witnessed in the Catholic Church Tuesday. Andrew Lotter and Maryaret Dollinger were the chief parties in the compact.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster, of Geneva, visited the and entertaining sermon at one of the Union meetings.

Prof. and Mrs. Falk were guests of Judge Dudiey's while in town recently.

Mr. Peter Sayler, of South Bend, has been visiting friends here during the past week.

George Ruch, of the firm of Ruch & Strauss, has disposed of his interest in the firm.

Squire Rich, who has been confined to his room for several weeks by severe illness, is recoverific.

covering.

Arthur Cody, of this village, parrowly escaped drowning recently by breaking through the ice while skating.

Mr. John Lundy paid a short visit to his old home in this vicinity last week.

Mr. Elisworth has returned from a short trip to Minnesota.

EVANSTON.

Mr. Harvey B. Hurd, it is understood is rapidly waspaying for the trial of his suit at an

idly preparing for the trial of his suit at an early day against Andrew J. Brown. As soon as a Committee is appointed the suit will proceed, whether in Chicago or at Evanston will probably be determined by the Committee. It is expected five lay members of the church will be selected by the pastor of the Evanston Church out of any members of the Church within the Chicago District, comprising some fifty churches.

HYDE PARK.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Hyde Park Bible Society takes piace at the Baptist Church to-morrow evening. A union service will be held of the congregations of the place. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago. dly preparing for the trial of his suit at an

Robbers Foiled.

The robbery of the Northampton Bank ought to be a warning to people not to trust to their qwn safes or vanits for the safe keeping of their valuable papers, or to place them in the vanits of private banks. Special deposits encourage burgiaries, and there are but few, if any, safes burgfaries, and there are but few, if any, safes or vaults constructed so securely that they can resist the skillful burglar. We desire, in this connection, to call the attention of our readers to the safety deposit vanits of the State Savings Institution, which, besides being constructed with all the known precautions sgainst fire and robbers, are protected day and night by armed men, and are in telegraphic communication at all times with the city police and fire departments. These vaults afford a cheap and absolutely safe place for the deposit of valuables, such as money, jewelry, deeds, mortgages, wills, or more bulky packages of clothing, etc. The cost is triding, while the safety gained is as perfect asis is possible for human ingenuity to devise. The savantages offered by these vaults are being appreciated by our business men and capitalists.

Patronize Home Institutions.

This is an old rule—as old as the hills—and

Patronize Home Institutions.

This is an old rule—as old as the hills—and one that it is generally pretty safe to follow. In respect to insurance it would be well if more heeded it than do. Without intending any disrespect towards the old and undoubtedly sound foreign companies doing business in Chicago, we would like to ask what means the insurer has of investigating their standing. The Globe Insurance Company in the oldest fire-insurance company in Chicago. It has passed through two great fires successfully, always baying dollar for dollar on its losses and without delay. Its officers are from among our most, prominent business—men, and its books are always open for inspection.

blaze. On the contrary, the hotel is han than ever, and still more entitled to the o being the model family hotel of Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS,

THE THIR ON BULOW CONCERT. certs was given last evening at McCormick's Hall with an audience about the same in number as on previous evenings, and, as on each oc-casion before, composed of the leading musical people of the city. We have so fully stated our ressions of the great planist and his playing

people of the city. We have so fully stated our impressions of the great pianist and his playing that it is bardly necessary now to do more than record the numbers of the programme, which we have already published, that were the most prominent, and these were the Italian concerto of Bach's and the Sonata Appassionata of Beethovan's. The former number has not been played in this city for many years, and was probably new to almost every one in the audience. It did not seem to us that Yon Bulow in this number played with his customary excellence until he reached the presto, which was given in superb style. The Sonata Appassionata was given in all its movements with admirable interpretation of sentiment as well as music, and made one long to hear his reading of some of the great sonatas of the later period of Beethoven. In fact, the Hach concerto also made one regret that arrangements could not have been made to give the double and triple concerto also. The semander of the programme was of a higher character than usual, likewise Miss Cronyo's selections from You Weber and Meyerbeer. The season closes this afternoon with the following programme, which is one of the best of the four:

1. Sonate Pathetique, op. 13, in C minor. Beethoven 2, in Andants con Variazioni, op. 34.... Beethoven 2, in Andants con Variazioni, op. 34.... Beethoven Mark Large From op. 36. dedicated to Hans You Balow. Rubinstein

© Preinde and Fugue, from op. 36, dedicated to Hans Von Bulow.

b Barcarole, No. 4 in G major.....

c Grande Valse in A flat...........

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. The performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at McVicker's Theatre last night was satisfactory as far as it went. The last act was slaughtered by the omission of an important scene. By this sacrifice Falstaff was brought more prominently into the foreground, at the ex-pense of destroying the unity of the action. Only previous education could acquaint the audi-ence with the reason of Palstaff's appearance in horns, and the faries were quite as mysterious a part of the muse en scene as anybody could wish. horns, and the faries were quite as mysterious a part of the mase en seems as appeady could wish. Mr. De Bar's personation of Falstaff is so familiar that it does not require special characterization. He has, of course, less opportunity in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" than in "Henry IV." The character is not only proportionately smaller as regards the remainder of the cast, but it is in itself less complax,—possessing fewar qualities that recommend it to the sympathies of an audience and denoting a more distant relationacip to the spontaneous genius of Shakapeare. Such as it is, it is admirably delineated by Mr. De Bar. We know not how to describe him better than by saying that he is a thorough actor. He penetrates and possesses the spirit of the author. His Falstaff is noticeable for freedon from affectation and exaggeration of every kind. Mr. DeBar is, for the time being, Falstaff himself,—as sympathetic and refined as Hackett, as easy and natural as we are told Stephen Kemble was, in the same part.

The support rendered by Mr. McVicker's company was barely tolerable. It was conspicuously better in the female than in the male parts. Mrs. Murdoch as Mrs. Ford. Miss Carroll as Mrs. Page, Miss Bray as Anne Page, and Mrs. Stoneall as Dame Quickly were intelligent and animated. The Mr. Ford of Mr. Gossin and the Mr. Page of Mr. Browne were scarcely endurable: indeed, the only male parts which deserve particular mention were the Dr. Caius of Mr. Johnson and the Sir Hagh Econs of Mr. Seymour. This afternoon "Micawber" will be repeated, and tonight "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC "Caste" was produced at this theatre last night with Mr. Louis James as D'Alroy and Mr. Whiffin as Eccles. The privilege of seeing vantage in "Caste" as in some other plays not succeeding altogether in tempering his melodious voice so the broken treble of the drunkard Eccles. He is, however, an actor of unusual merit, and one whom the theatres of Chicago cannot afford to do without. Mr. James has an established reputation in the East, which does not depend upon popular approval or disapproval here. He has played with the greatest success in New York and Boston, before the most critical audiences in this country, and the work he has done here has always been of a character to maintain his previous reputation. To day will witness the last appearance of Measra Whifin and Jamer in this city for several weeks,—perhaps for this scason. This afternoon "Caste" will be repeated, and this evening "Oliver Twist" will be given. The house should be filled at both performances; and we can venture to promise those who go perfect satisfaction. There is some prospect that the company at the Academy will be consolidated with the Hooley comedy company now playing in San Francisco, in which case the best members of the two organizations will appear at Hooley's Theatre; but this matter is not as yet definitely settled. Meanwhile the entertainments at the Academy to-day should not be neglected.

Couldn't Spare Him. Washington Correspondence Ouncineats Enquirer.

My friend, Col. Richard Wintersmith, wa walking up the avenue, one day, accompanied by Mrs. W. and another lady. The sidewalk was by Mrs. W. and another lady. The sidewalk was icy. Just in front of them perambulated a perfumed attache of the French Legation. Suddenly the high diplomatic boot-heels struck upon a particularly smooth spot of ice; there was a flash of feet in the air, and a whack of a head with hair parted in the middle upon the cold and unfeeling bricks; then a frantic getting up and a hasty glance around to see who was laughing. It happened that the ristilities of the ladies who accompanied Col. Richard Wintersmith were excited.

The furious Frenchman produced a delicate piece of pasteboard from the pocket of his silk vest, and proffered the same to the martial Kentuckian.

piece of pasteboard from the pocket of his kilk vest, and proffered the same to the martial Kentuckian.

"Sare, se ladies you have ze honare to protect have offer me le gross ensult. I sall look to you for ze satisfacsbong."

The Colonel bowed with that peculiar grace and empressement which would drive the late Earl of Chesterfield mad with envy a hundred times a day were he shive to witness them, and responded,

"My dear sir, I am very sorry that you take that view of it, but, if you mist on satisfaction, permit me to make a suggestion which I have no doubt will commend itself to your judgment. My wife has two brothers, either of whom she could spare more conveniently than she could me, for I am the only bushand she has, and she never could get another like me if I should be alam. If it is all the same to you, please hold one of Mrs. W.'s brothers, responsible in this matter!"

And the Colonel bowed another of his overwhelming bows, and passed on, leaving the astounded little Frenchman absorbed in a blank stare at the nearest lamp-post.

A Lion-Tamer's Peril.

The Journal du Havre recounts a terrible encounter between the lion-tamer Bidel and a number of wild beasts. Bidel's custom was to go into the eages of these forocious animals, accompanied by a sheep, which was by his presence kept safe from attack. On a recent occasion he proceeded to the lone' cage, and his first act was to place the sheep on the back of a lioness, as he had frequestily done before. No sooner had be accomplished this than a powerful lion sprang upon the poor sheep, and buried his teeth deep into its body. There was a large number of spectators present, and as may be imagined, the sudden act of the lion created an instant and general panic. Bidel stepped forward, and with the utmost coolness atruch the lion a blow on the mouth with a heavy stick, which made him crouch and yell with pain, and throw his bleeding rictim trambling at the feet of the courageous performer. In another moment, however, all the wild beasts were lashed into fury by the sight of the blood, and no one in the assembly believed A Lion. Tamer's Peril.

that Bidel could possibly escape. Preserving his presence of mind, however, he kept the other animals at bay until he had subdued the lies and chased him back to his cage. He then fought his way back through the other animals, and amidst the braves of the assembly came out triumphantly, carrying his wounded sheep with him. The poor animal, which was a great favorite of the lion-tamer, has since died of its wounds.

The Dalada, a Sacred Tooth of Bud-The Dalada, a Sacred Tooth of Bud.
dha, in Ceylon,
was recently visited by the Prince of Wales. A
full account of this curious relic of Buddhin
worship, and of its shrine and temple, with found in Franc Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, with a series of illustration. This cheapest of the monthles is now ready, price 29

ceuts, for 123 quarto pages and eighty-two ins-trations. For sale by all news agents, or Frask Leslie, \$37 Pearl street, New York City. A Meteor.
A brilliant meteor was observed in England soon after noonday of Dec. 22, by several and viduals. One writer, in the London Than states that it "left a long trail of fire behind it and broke up and disappeared before it reach the horizon." Another says, in the same pare: "In the full blaze of the sun, —a rare sight itself nowadays.—I observed a bright meter traversing the sky from southwest to northest in form like a common rocket."

Great Closing-Out Sale of Elegant Jon. Great Closing-Out Sale of Liegant for.

Ciry by Auction.

Those of our readers desiring to purchase the fine jewelry, silver-plated wars, or clocks, at as meanse sacrifice, are advised to attend the great means

of musical merchandine ever entered at this per had just arrived under consignment to the Boot a Som Music Company from the manufactory of Membeld a Co., of Klingenthal, Saxony. One of the Largest Importations

Who Will Be the Next President of the is still a matter of doubt, but whoever the choice may fall upon, we advise him to have his shirts cut by the "Domestie" pattern.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cud-Liver

Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spar of Germany," writes; "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brewn Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a sherier time than other kinds, and it does not cause the name of the control of the construction to desire of the control of the contro and indignation too often commequent on the admini-tration of the pale clis." Sold in expeuded Impedia-hali-punts, \$1, by all druggists. Sols consigned, Absor, Harriord & Oo., London. Sole secuts for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Oo., New

METNOLDS—Feb. 2, near Inhpeming, Mich., James. Reynoids, late Paymaster of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, son of Dr. William M. Beynoids, of Oak Park, in the 28th year of his say.

EF Papers of Philadelphia and Gettysburg [Pa], and of Springfield (Iñ.) please copy.

Funeral services will be held at Oak Park on Saint-day, Feb. 5, at 11 a. m. A special train will leave Chicago (Wells street depot) at 10 a. m., and will leave Oak Park for Bosehill at 12:30 p. m. MEADOWCROFT-Feb. 4, at 8:45 s. m., Richard Meadowcroft, of the firm of Meadowcroft Brothen,

bankers, age 56 years 9 months.
Funeral will be held at his late residence, No. 185
Eric street, corner of LaSalle, Sunday, at 225 p.m.
Carriages to Graceland. All friends are invited to at-DAVIDSON-Feb. 3, et his residence, No. 51 West Indiana street, Severt E. Davidson, born in Normay, age 30 years.
Funeral Sunday, 1 p. m., to Rosebill in carriages.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISO attention given to sales of furnit dwellings, and at salesrooms. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITU

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB, 5, at 9:30 o'clos The following goods, purchased by J. Johnson Sarday, Jan. 31 last, will be resold at our sie Baday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock a.

urday, Jan. 31 last, will be resold at our ma urday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'elock a. m., unless paid ore that hour, vir: Knabe Piano Forts Sto Over, M. T. Chamber Set, Marble Madensa Soard, M. T. Taole, Oil Painting, Chrome, and I slove, By order of the Mortagees, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austice BANKRUPT SALE. Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., Of HENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt, At Store No. 566 West Chicago-av., Tuesday reb. 8, at 10 o'clock. By order of B. E. Jan signee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucti

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Peb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAN WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, CARPETS, SCHOOL DESES, SETTEES, ETC. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-St.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 1:30 o'dock.
At Salesrooms, 103 East Madison-st.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, ENIT GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
A LSO,
beceived direct from New York Importers, to be seen for cash, a very desirable line of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, BROCHE LAMBREQUINS, MILLINERY GOUDS,

BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 10 Wabash-av. On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 9:30 order.

Crockery

At 10:30, New and Second-Hand Heusehold Furture, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsiesds as Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Chair as Rockery, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension Talian, Marole and Wood Top Tables, Tea Poys, Comferent, Pillows, Lounges, Parior and Office Deaks, Short Cases, Floor Oil Cothe, Carpets, Mirrors, Marrors, Martinesses, &c.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auditoness.

OUR CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

For Wednesday, Feb. 9, Will be one of OUR BEST, comprising, as it will, all grades of seasons ing, as it will, all grades of sea ble goods, some of the BEST MAN-UFACTURES of the country being represented.

Sale at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-47. By S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 216 E. Madison, near the bridge ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE. This day at 10 o'dood a large line of New and Second-hand FURNITURE.

Also the balance of our large

Including Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Bodsing,
Two Plance, Sewing Machines, and a great variety of
House Paralishing Goods. Also a new and large lims
of OFFICE PURNITURE. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

3,000 cases Boots and Shoes at Auction,
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full line of seasonable goods,
JAS P. MCNAMABA & CO., Auctioneurs. By FRANK PORTER & CO. Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Seis, Office, District room, and Estables Furniture, Losiving Glasses, Challe, Extension and Secaripist Tables, Show Olses, Oyinder Duales, Carpets, Gook and Heating Stores, Masterna Beldving, Greckery, Glass and Flated Ware, &c.

LITERATURE,

Marriet Martineau's Trave in the East.

Anna Dickinson's New Boo "A Paying Investment."

Vers de Societe-Politics and Pa ical Science---Electoral Reform.

Bow the People Live in Bible-La -The Undeserved Good Character of the Camel.

's Roady Rel fea and Coffee Cultivation in Bri Indla The Vallisneria Spiralis. It was the first and take

Exploration of Sumatra-A T

LITERATURE. MARRIET MARTINEAU'S TRAVELS IN

MARTINEAU'S TRAVELS
EAST.

EAST.

MARTINEAU, 12mo., pp. 494. A New
Boston; Roberts Brothers, Chicago;
McCrurg & Co., Price, \$3.

At the age of 73, Miss Martineau prenet edition of a book of travel which a put forth at the tops of 46. It is a strong monial to the merit of her work that a d for it abound exist after it has been before han chronicles of personal ex-ord hasty and superficial import the amusement of empty flection and research, the largest benefit from a visit to use or ral and historical interest. The serious ral and mistorical interest. nifest in her narration, which is The first half of the book is il

can mardy rail or recursing iron aggress therefore, a better man.

Of the absorbing interest with which Martinean inspected the antiquities of Eg striking instance is given in her account visit to the Great Pyramid:

The most precious articles of property I has me abroad were two east-trumpets, because, in accident happening to them, I could not suppless. I was unwiting to carry my trumpet. Pyramid,—knocking against the stones while I my hands for elimbing. So I laft it below, hands of a trusty Arab. When I joined my the top, I never remembered my trumpet, in the top, I never remembered my trumpet, in the top, I never hought of it; and if employing the count of the country we ware there, without my ever missing it. came down I never thought of it; and if employing my parting with it, is aw it in the hands Arab, and was reminded of the automishing fact had heard as well without it as with it, all the Such a thing sever happened before, and p never will again; and a stronger proof could effered of the engrossing interest of a visit Pyramid.

offered of the engrossing interest of a visit Pyramid.

On turning back finally from the might massis of an extinct nation, the Pyramiditis Sphinx. Hiss Martinesus records the other interesting reflections:

They teach us to be modest and justimit in roof howeviedge of the ancient world, by shall the world have been talking confidently 6,000 years of human existence, and about who is the same days we have, in reality, nothing about it. They rebute us sufficient who have a that the times, men were very much as we do,—without some edge that we have gained, but in ion of some arts which we have not. They come by their many embilitions of shale from its test aumore, their great many as manufactured. very much as we do,—without some sign that we have gained, but in sion of some aris which we have not. They of us by their much which we have not. They of us by their much which we have not. They of their foath and sports, so like our own. In thichem, they decant whe by a syphon, and strevest cakes with seeds, and pound their year owner. In the drawing-room, they lourne on lounges, and the indies knit and not as we do; a batter than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a mending left untinished several thousand ye which any Englishwoman might be satisfied or and the states of the states of the second of the normal several shousand ye which any Englishwoman might be satisfied or and the states of the second heart transs. And the set, not the woodly bow-wow day which related to the set of the second heart transs. And the set, not the woodly bow-wow day which related the set, not the second heart transs. And the set, not the sound; to make the population divisions before the supposed time of the Deinas, is enough three to teach us some humility and years the properties the series of the present the second heart of the world.

The second helf of Miss Martinesou's touchains, under the general heads of Pa and Her Faith, and Syria and Her Faith results of her further travel and study East. The whole work concludes with an nation of the reasons why the volume was left, which is calved the second helf of the mainspring of anthor's action, that it seems worth while produce Bedner.

The thoughtful traveler must have some known the second heads of the second heads and singularly the second heads of the second heads and singularly the second heads and singularly the powers, he must always the use like a child a most serious and a privilege. The thoughtful traveler must have some and sept dearway from his travels mothing but mean the second heads and insport out of the way of his convenience and supprivilege. The thoughtful is not seen as a second and second heads of the second heads of the second heads of the second heads of the s

and if he can fearlessly what suchded. If he be mistaken, he has parnicious for being laids to be madel, there will be so of

at Bidel could possibly escape. Preserving a presence of mind, however, he kept the other timals at hay until he had subdued the lion id chased him back to his cage. He the uight his way back through the other aimals, and amidst the braves of the assembly me out triumphantly, carrying his wounded heep with him. The poor animal, which was a reat favorite of the lion-tamer, has since died

reat Closing-Out Sale of Elegant Jow.

United States

still a matter of doubt, but whoever the choice may
ll upon, we savise him to have his shirts cut by the
Domestie" patiern.

Lundborg's Perfumes

e. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of trunny," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown od-lavar Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter me than other kinds, and if does not cause the nauses all indig sation too often consequent on the administration of the paic oils." Sold in capsuled Imperial all-putts, \$1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, acr. Hartord & Co., London. Sole agents for the nited Sates, John F. Henry, Currau & Co., New ork.

REYNOLDS—Fab. 2, near ishpeming, Mich., James Reynoids, late Paymaster of the Chicago & North-sstern Railway Company, son of Dr. William M., synoids, of Oak Park, in the 28th year of his age. EF Papers of Philadelphia and Gettysburg (Pa.), do of Springfield (III.) please copy. Funerai services will be held at Oak Park on Satur, Funerai services will be held at Oak Park on Satur, by, Feb. 5, at 11 a. m. 4 special-train will leave Chi-go (Wells street depot) at 10 a. m., and will leave ik Park for Roschill at 12:50 p. m.

mkers, age 56 years 9 months.
Funeral will be held at his late residence, No. 198
ric street, corner of LaSalle, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE

wal. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

BANKRUPT SALE. OCCITIES, WIMES, LIQUOTS, CIGATS, &C., OF HENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt, Store No. 566 West Chicago-av., Tuesday Morning, & at 10 oclock. By order of R. E. Jenkins, Apple. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. PHILIP & O. O. A RESIDE INCURS, I'D RESIDENCE OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

SCHOOL DESKS, SETTERS, ETC.

UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9:30 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 103 East Madison-st. DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.

A LSO,

sived direct from New York Importers, to be set for cash, a very desirable line of mount and an analysis of the set of

MILLINERY GOODS, ons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Flowers, wand Felt Hats, &c., &c. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OUR CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF OOTS & SHOES,

For Wednesday, Feb. 9, ll be one of OUR BEST, comprise , as it will, all grades of seasons-goods, some of the BEST MAN-ACTURES of the country being ale at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-sv. By S. DINGEE & CO., oneers, 274 and 276 E. Madison, near the bridge

BACTIVE AUCTION SALE. This day at 10 o'clock
a large line of New and Second-hand
URNITURE
Also the balance of our large
ENOTEILS SALE
ding Bedsteads, Mattressee, Pillows, Bedding,
Plance, Sewing Machines, and a great variety of
e Purnishing Goods, Also a new and large line
FICE FURNITURE. JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO.

117 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison. Tuesday Morning, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock.

I line of seasonable goods.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. FRANK PORTER & CO.,

Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.
'ill sell this a. m. at 10 o'clock, a full stock of W AND SECOND-HAND GOODS, ating of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Office, Dring-and Kylohen Furniture, Looking Glasses, Chains, aion and Breakhat Tables, Show Canes, Oylinder , Carpets, Cook and Heating Stoves, Mattresses, lan, Crockery, Glass and Pisted Ware, 85, 485 29 doz Hat Racks to close consignment, LITERATURE,

Marriet Martineau's Travels in the East.

Anna Dickinson's New Book. "A Paying Investment."

Vers de Societe-Politics and Polit-

ANNA DICKINSON'S NEW BOOK.

A PAYING INVESTMENT. By ANNA E. DICKINSON. 16
mo., pp. 120. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Exactly what Miss Dickinson means to urge as mo, pp. 120. Beston: James R. Ospool & Co.

Exactly what Miss Dickinson means to urge as
"A Paying Investment," it is a good deal of a
puzzle to determine. In the first sections of
her essay, the advantages of compulsory education are strenuously advocated; a little later,
the argument abruptly imms upon trades unions,
co-operation, and the industrial training of artisans; further on again, the attention is undeen
ly transferred to the necessity of the voter's
gnarding and exercising his rights of citizen
ship; while, finally, the entire disconnected parts
into a whole as best-may be done, and taxing
liberally one's Yankes faculty for guessing, we
hazard the conclusion that the "Paying Investment" consists in a scrupulous assumption, on
the part of both man and woman, of the responsibilities of the citizen.

The author is correct in this proposition. All
her readers will great the truth and force of it.
They will also appreciate the apposite ideas, so
far as they have been developed, with which
she has striven to demonstrate her terms; but
they will also regres that she has not staten the
pains to present those ideas in a coherent form,
as it is long plant to the truth and force of it.
They will also regres that she has not staten the
pains to present those ideas in a coherent form,
as a sugar-coated
moon, or a saccharine sun. This uppersum, as a sugar-coated
moon, or a saccharine sun. This name of which
"is called Federalism." Anti-Referalism, as a sugar-coated
moon, or a saccharine sun. This name of the last fire more fortunate
moon, or a saccharine sun. This uppersum of the plant moon, or a saccharine sun. This uppersum of the para to fur. Dir.

The Poormon or Manourines. By Josian Print.

The Poormon or Manourines.

The bear of which

consists of a series of fiamboyant essays, such as the tutors of Sophomores are obliged to read. We learn from them that Oliver Cromwell was a "bloody pirate" with a "branded brow;" and that there is a "bitter star," the name of which "is called Federalism." Anti-Federalism appears to Mr. Dix, we presume, as a sugar-coated moon, or a saccharine sun. This unpleasant astronomical phenomenon is falling, and "spreading lurid, blasting terrore;" but the person upon whom it falls is far more formate than he who has to read William Giles Dix's lucubrations.

see it published in the Tribune. The conditions are: 1. That it shall be ushered in by a few prefatory words by me, telling its history. 2. That the American author's name shall be placed before mine as joint author. 3. The price, Estring" [payable to the American author]. Of this international literary production (which is also to appear simultaneously in the Illustrated London News), the Tribune observes: "It has some obvious defects, but they are not serious, and even were they much greater, the little international tale would still be well worth attentions that would still be well worth attentions to secure justice, not only for himself, but for his American brethren."

FRENCH LITERATURE.

A late Paris letter to the New York Evening Post says: Thine's second volume of the "Origins of Contemporary France" is promised for next week. It treats of the Revolution, and is looked forward to with consternation by good

mon sense which, on the principle, we of Tacitus, 'omne ignotum pro magn everywhere landed through its pages."

FAMILIAR TALK.

From Van Lenney's "Bible Lands," we gather the following interesting facts: In tropical and semi-tropical countries of uneven surface, like much of Western Asia, when permanent homes are built, much eare must be given to the foundations of the house, or the copious showers of the rainy season, though not injuring the sun-dried bricks of which the walls are formed, will gather in irresistible streams, and undermine, and even carry away, the buildings. If expected to endure, all habitations and public edifices are erected upon elevated rocks, or solidly built terraces or plat-

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday-School Lesson for To-Morrow.

Continuation of the History of

Connection Between Infidelity

The Chaldean Account of the Crea-

Result of Recent Assyrian Re-

cions that some mischief was brewing, because savid and his men had been lurking about Nobre several days,—had hid themselves in caves, parently for the purpose of cluding pursuit. so happened that Doog, Saul's chief shoperd, was datained at the tabernacle, and when avid saw him he was alarmed, and made all uste to leave Nob, and, lest Doog should atchim, arrest him, and lead him to the olding, he asked Ahimelech for a sword by which could defend himself. So the kind iest gave him the very sword David dataen from Goliath. It had been credly kept in the tabernacle ser since the fameus exploit of David with the ant. He was overjoyed when he again saw is weapon, by which he had obtained so much me and glory, so he said: "Give it me, for ever is none like it. It is a pious memorial of ctory over that proud blasphemer, whose life I ok by a little stone I picked from the brook that delightful and memorable Valley of Keih." David felt that it was a pledge of Divine vor; that God was in it and would defend him rainst all his enemies. He, probably, had not en it since he had it deposited by the High-Priest the tabernacle, soon after he won that fair

INFIDELITY AND THE "REIGN OF TER-ROR."

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune: KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 2.—There is no feature of

innation of the History of David and Saul.

mection Between Infidelity and the Reign of Terror.

Chaldean Account of the Creation of the World.

It of Recent Assyrian Residual Control of the World.

It of Recent Assyrian Residual Control of the World.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

SIMPLE AND PAYD.

Im., art. to EXM.—After taking an affect aleave of his friends, David was to Nob. I district and a village of priests. He structure to the residual that the structure of the present age in the structure of the priest structure of the priest

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

Mr. Disraeli's New Creations and

nobled .-- The Prize Generally Gained Through Party-Work.

London Correspondence of the Nation.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of four constituent elements: The King or Queen, and the three Estates of the Realm, viz.: the Lord the laws that are binding upon the subjects of the British Empire. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal constitute the House of Lords,—the former consisting of the Archbishops of Can-terbury and York and twenty-four Bishops of

or 488 in all. There are also seven ladies who are Peeresses in their own right. The House of Commons consists of 688 members, viz.: 483 returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. The members of the House of Commons, though they varied in the past, have remained stationary at the mystical number of 658 since the unnon with Ireland at the close of the last century; and this stationariness has survived notwithstanding the numerous, and almost fundamental alterations which have been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by the several Reform acts which have been passed during the century. There is no reason why 558 should be selected rather than any other fancy number. Thirty or forty more or thirty or forty fewer members of Parliament would not make any perceptible difference either in the quality or quantity of the legislative or deliberative acts performed by this body. But the whole distribution of political power is this country is full of curiosities and anomalies, grown out of tradition or cesses are more than filled up by new creations and promotions from a lower to a higher rank.

See that the state of the control of A company of the comp

now, and leave the obscurer forms of party tactics to the humbler orders of the Tory Peerage. The thirst for such promotions in the Peerage is difficult to understand by those who are not of it. But, for many of that distinguished body, all interest in politics and the political life is concentrated in that portion of the official gazette which narrates the new promotions. The explanation, perhaps, may be found in the principle that the steps of the social ladder are infinite in number, and every Englishman wishes to fix his foot upon the one immediately above him. Well, it is an innocant, if not a noble, ambition. It does not lead to crime like the desire for glory.

And for what services, you may ask, are these muon-coveted honors granted? For an answer I mast refer you to Mr. Disraell. Speaking of Pitt's Peorages, he says: "He created a plet cian aristocracy. He made Peers of second-rate squires and fat graziers. He caught them in the alleys of Lombard street, and clutched them in the counting-houses of Cornhill." But this description is but partly true. In the old time, when we were a military nation, Peerages were granted for great services to the State. The conqueror of Blenheim was not a second-rate squire nor a fat grazier, and neither Wellington nor Neison hailed from Lombard street or Cornhill. In 1858, a man from one of the distant Hebridge was made Lord Clyde for distinguished service in the Crimes and in India; and, even as late as 1868, Gen. Napier took his title from the Abyseinian campaign. Literary services have from time to time been homored by a patent of nobility, and every Minister takes at least one Peer out of the ranks of the legal profession. "Second-rate squires and fat graziers," no doubt, are raised to the Peerage more frequently than men of any other class when Mr. Disraell's friends hold office. But they generally do some party work before they earn their levation; and it cannot be desired that develon to one of the two parties in the State is the road that leads most certainly and

Representative Apportionment - Su-preme Judges-Sectarianum in the Public Schools-A Bill Against Chi-Special Correspondence of The Union.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—The bill apportion.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—The bill apportion is as

side, or be imprisoned in the County Jali not to exceed thirty days.

How do Chicago merchants like that? But the suriety of this Senator for taxation has overreached itself, and probably the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred, will so inform him. He is a lawyer of considerable rank in his own ballwick, and ought to know that the scheme he proposes, the United States Supreme Court has recently decided, cannot be carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last section he proposes to carried out. Is the last session, when the law requiring peddlers selling goods at wholesale or by sample was repealed.

AMEGRANT "SUTTION" SY PERSUASIVE CHICAGO DRUMBERS.

wholesale or by sample was repealed.

A MERICHANY "SUSTED" BY PERSUASIVE CHICAGO DRUMAPERS.

Perhape Senator McCord, when he drew his bill to exterminate "traveling men," or mercantile drummers, had in his mind the case of a merchant in Carroll who recently "busted." There being an apparent "crookedness" in the manner of his "bust," his creditors called him to straighten it out; whereupon he said that, through the persuasiveness of Chleago traveling agents, he overloaded, sold the goods on credit, and "busted" \$6,000 short. He couldn't withstand the blandishments of the drummer, and bought of all that came along.

SCIDDEN DEATH.

A few days since, Wilham Kelse, of Howard Township, Wayne County, returned from a neighboring town, sat down in a chair, and chatted with his wife, in apparent good health. His wife went to the kitchen to prepare his supper, and, returning in a few moments, found him dead, his bead reclining on the back of the chair. He was one of the first settlers is Wayne County, and highly honored and respected as an upright, Christian man.

ENOLUMENTS OF AN OFFICE.

A reformatory Senator, the other day, conceived the idea that Clerk Holmes, of the Supreme Court, was getting rapidly rich from the emoluments of his office, which consisted of a perdem and fees. He called for a report from the Clerk of the per diem received for 1875. The Clerk reported that he had received \$190 as perdiem for attendance at Court, and paid as expenses for such attendance, \$194.

EMIGRANTS.

EMIGRANTS.

manl Report of the New York Co missioners of Emigration.

New York Tribune, Feb. 1.

The Commissioners of Emigration have transmitted to the Legislature their twenty-much annual report for the year ending Dec. 21, 1875.

In part it is as follows:

As anticipated in the last report, the past year has been marked throughout by the greatly leasured number of alien emigrants arriving at this port, as well as in other portions of the United States. Fortunately the generally improved condition and health of the emigrants were such as to leasen the burden which otherwise would have fallen on the very limited means of the Commission. The emire number of passengers who arrived from foreign countries at this port during the year was 135,045, of whom 84,650 were aliens, and 50,455 were citizens or persons who had be-

868	Marie Co.	光源中	
The following table shows the he whole number of aliens wh turing the years 1874 and 1875:	ops who have arrived		
	1874	1875,	
erman Empire	40,302	25,559	
reland		19,934	
ngland		10,793	
cotland	4,789	3,070	
aly	6,034	2,515	
nesia	7,565	3,123	
ustrian Empire	5,321	4,970	
weden	3,743	3,303	
orway	3,447	2,603	
Tance	3,154	1,854	
enmark	2,296	1,430	
olland	1,335	894	
algium	325	204	
ales	1,226	249	
uxemburg	3.9	207	
est Indies	307	146	
main	249	190	
outh America	174	102	
anadaaben	183	144	
nstralis	30	194 317	
frica	17		
ritish Columbia	3		
ma	84	64	
ast Indies	43	26	

BADWAY'S REMEDIES

Radway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minnter

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement used any a suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief B A CURE FOR EVERY PARE It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

FEVER AND AGUE

HEALTH! BEAUTY! Strong and pure rich blood; Increase of flesh and weights

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight b Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FREE-TRADE AND PROTECTI

some Points in Behalf of Former.

A Communication Which a Protecti ist Paper Refused to Print.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—This communi CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—This communication of Evening Journal is a rejoinder to that pa-comments on a short letter of mine public Nov. 17, 1875. Having occupied nearly a col-in reply to my questions, they now deck

laint to THE TRIBUNE, and ask

a paper of the Journal's respectable, and be permitted to go on advocating these section absurdities without being stoutly posed. If I can but incuts The Tanuar to hold of these Journal's cophisms, and as them to the unthinking public, I will have somplished my object. Very respectfully,

To the Bittor of the Chicago Evening Journal Curcago, Jan. 1.—Your reply to the q propounded by the writer some week eleastly shows that you see only the ben Protection, while you fail to look furth search deeper for its evil as diffused it out the whole. You view this question from the world in the producer's standpoint, failing to take it sooms that there are also consumers. You will not occupy your space in discussificates brought out by the forced industrial with them you can place the Freedrich of the product of the product

You will admit that every one knows wants and desires better than any one a you advocate the doctrone that Gove should step in and say what industries at snoouraged, and what should not.

You claim the right for yourself to se searest market and buy in the cheapyou ascert that Government should con seople to buy in the dearest.

You belong to the school that says, We riched by what we export, but are imposy what we import.

Having laid the ground-work for a role your editorial reply, I will now processumes some of the fallacies that you have in enunciated.

in enunciated.

In your "Answer 1" you have ejieted to prove that "The most effective mono saistence do not depend at all upon 'r legislation,' and never die." Are you tariff-legislation had nothing to do windonopolies, even indirectly? If there restrictions upon the importation of from other countries, Stewart & Co. o keep their prices higher than the which other importers could sell. firms do not engage in this even under present conditions, because they can find more profitable ment for their capital. Hence, Stewart have no monopoly as against ether in but they have so far as consumers, earned, both in this country and in Carlot the poor Canadian, why should a first have any sympathy for him? "Cipins at home." If there was only or refinery in the country, and one house all the refined sugar it produced, we swen then have been a monopoly had of free to go into the buniness by importionmedity? But we find a monopoly bur mildst! Does the Chicago firm to cheap as importing firms would do permitted to bring them into the countral ll prohibitory duties?

It appears that these monopolists librat will keep the works employed colla not this a sad commentary on the sharacter of our merchants? If the more "responsible" firms, then one finot have the monopoly. For instantle Racine manufacturers make a coenich a certain firm, when they could by augmenting their sales? Then it saused by the want of responsibility, decirie tariff. As there are no greeharging it to the former, we must that you are mistaken, and the firms are prevented from engaging in business by the latter. Could shawi ported free of duty, is vould break Racine Mills, and, as a conseque monopoly in this city. But this is tree we hear the clarion voice of the Procalling upon brave men to rally ar "home-industries," so that their fair daughters may not be repreached for shawls monificatered by the desetable. They must wear those snawls not for but to help support this monopoly.

The support of the representation of the procaled in the support this monopoly. ing to avoid a tax. Our women now cine shawls to encourage a tax.

Your fourth case is more intricate, use it as a basis for an ingenious argur appears plausible, and one that we befor the mind of the reader. Here is ican firm conspiring with foreign man to keep up the price of tin-plate. To b this monopoly, you propose to produc "antagonistic elements that canno monized." This is to be done by manufacture in the market with the Theorem you and bettere is a promise of the market with the Theorem you was and bettere is a processible of the American manufacture.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

CURES THE WORST PAINS from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

adway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIR

It was the first and is the nly Pain Remedy

from One to Twenty Minutes WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

DR. RADWAY'S ARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

nor of Twelve Years' Growth Cared by Endway's Reselvent.

Radway's Reservent.

BEVERT, Mass., July is, tenbowels, All the doctors said "there was no help for
I tried wearything that was recommended, has inlarged me. I saw your Resolvent, and though it.
I tried wearything that was recommended, has the
larged but had no faith in it, bearing the said of
the Hadway's Pills and two bettles of your
to be of Radway's Pills and two bettles of your
ty Relief, and there is not a sign of unnor to be seen
it, and I feel better, marter, and happer than if
for twelve years. The worst tamer was in the left
of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you be
sends of others. You can publish it if you become

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

sherf throughout the United litates.

RADWAT—DEAR SIZ: I am induced by a sense to the suffering to make a brief statement of the fing of your medicure on myself. For several years own affected with some trouble in the beatment of the suffering affecting disease, which the brief statement age of the second several participants and the second several participants are suffered to the second several participants and the second several participants are suffered to the second several participants and the second several participants are suffered to the second several participants and the second several participants are suffered as the second several participants and the second several participants and the second several participants are suffered as unsubsequent and the second several participants are several participants.

DR. RADWAY'S egulating Pills

d "False and True,"

THE PARTY AND THE

in enunciated.

In your "Answer 1" you have cited four cases to prove that "The most effective monopolies in suistence do not depend at all upon 'restricted legislation,' and never die." Are you sure that tariff-legislation had nothing to do with these monopolies, even indirectly? If there were no restrictions upon the importation of tweeds from other countries, Stewart & Co. could not keep their prices higher than those at which other importers could sell. If other firms do not eugage in this business, even under present conditions, it is because they can find more profitable employment for their capital. Hence, Stewart & Co. have no monopoly as against either importers; but they have so far as consumers are conserned, both in this country and in Canada. As to the poor Canadian, why should a Protection-let have any sympathy for him? "Charity begins at home." If there was only one sugar-refinery in the country, and one house controlled all the refined sngar it produged, would there awn then have been a monopoly had others been free tog o into the business by importing that bounded? But we find a monopoly right in bur midst! Does the Chicago firm sell shaws to cheap as importing firms would do were they permitted to bring them into the country free of all prohibitory duties?

It appears that these monopolists maintain their hold by virtue of contracts made with the manufacturers. And "These contracts are made because a responsible firm will payprices that will keep the works amployed constantly." Is not this a sad commentary on the business-thurscler of our merchants? If there were more "responsible" firms, then one firm would not have the monopoly. For instance, would the Racine manufacturers make a contract to enrich a certain firm, when they could, by supplying many firms, enable competition to come in ana lower the price of shawis, and thereby interests the demand, which would benefit the mills by sugmenting their sales? Then it must be sused by the want of responsibility, or a protective tariff. As there ar

FREE-TRADE AND PROTECTION some Points in Behalf of the Former.

ist Paper Refused to Print.

give me a hearing, if you deem my arguments

worthy of consideration.

A paper of the Journal's respectability should not be permitted to go on advocating these Protection absurdities without being stoutly opposed. If I can but incite The Tribung to take hold of these Journal's sophisms, and expose them to the unthinking public, I will have assumplished my object. Very respectfully,

A. Guerran.

taxes for the benefit of the few, to the detriment

by what we import.

Having laid the ground-work for a rejoinder your editorial reply, I will now proceed to ex-nine some of the fallacies that you have there-

A. GILKESON.

tariff." yet you "do believe in one which will enable our people to remain in the market under all circumstances. Here is an explicit contradiction. You do not believe in a prohibitory tariff because it prohibits, yet you do believe in one because it prohibits. Prohibition is what you wist, but you deny it. A Prohibitionist, to be consistent, must be for prohibition all around; for, if he yield one point, he loses all, and thereby destroys the principles of his policy. We turn again to the tin-plate monopoly. Just take off the duly imposed on that article, and you will soon see that monopoly broken down; for then other firms, as responsible as the one in New York, will engage in the importation of tin-plate, there belog an in creased demand on account of the chapness of the commodity. And, should the sugmentation of the demand so raise the price as to enable our bone manufacturers to compete with the foreigner, then the object of the Protectionist will have been accomplished, and the consumers will not be taxed for the benefit of the pro-A Communication Which a Protection-To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Feb. 2.—This communication to the
Evening Journal is a rejoinder to that paper's
comments on a short letter of mine published
Nov. 17, 1875. Having occupied nearly a column t to THE TRIBUNE, and ask you to

will not be taxed for the benefit of the producers.

Speaking of "this same menopoly feature," you say, "The 'ring' system of doing business is the rule; free competition is the exception," and, further, "free competition is the exception," and, further, "free competition is a myth; it is one of the impossibilities of trade." Who have helped on this monopoly or "ring system" of doing business? By whom have the people been educated in the dark art of "schemes," "combinations," and "adulterations?" Are not our "statesmen," in and out of Congress, our pseudo-economists, and many of our editors, greatly responsible for this black catalogue of deceit, robbery, and corruption? The Protectionists, having brought the country to this dreadful state of affairs, now turn about and say, Because these things exist, we must keep on in the same downward road, by creeting and supporting more monopolies as a means with which to break down Anglo-American monopolies.

A. GILKESON.

To the Editor of the Chicago Eventus Journal;
Chicago, Jan. 1.—Your reply to the question propounded by the writer some weeks ago, dearly shows that you see only the benefits of Protection, while you fail to look further and search deeper for its evil as diffused throughout the whole. You view this question from the producer's standpoint, failing to take into account that there are also consumers. You present trutts, but they are incomplete truths. But we will not occupy your space in discussing the facts brought out by the forced industries, for with them you can place the Free-Trader at a great disadvantage. You need point out only two or three cases to make it appear that your principles are demonstrated, while he has to employ an elaborate analysis to uncover the evils that he hidden in every part affected by their application. In order, therefore, to be understood and have fair play, we will go back to first principles. with which to break down Anglo-American monopolies.

But, all other assuments failing, you make this final, but fatal, assault upon the Free-Trade inquies an equal knowledge of the facts in regard to prices, among the people at large." This is a fatal admission, because the people at large are impelled by salf-interest to seek "the facts in regard to prices. Free-Traders propose to enlighten this self-interest." Protectionists endeavor to keep them in the dark as regards prices and their interests. They point to protected industries, and self-interest." Protectionists endeavor to keep them in the dark as regards prices and their interests. They point to protected industries, and say, "See what we have done! We have built up these great manufacturers, giving employment to thousands at increased wages." They hold out that deceitful thing "high wages."—forgetting that labor is not an object, but a means; that men labor for results, not for the sake of laboring. The people fail to see, being blinded and prejudiced by the sophistry of Protectionists, that these industries are not forced upon the country for the benefit of the laboring classes, but to enrich the manufacturers themselves. They do not see—thanks to their Protective friends—that they contribute more to these monopolies as consumers than they receive in increased wages. For wages do not hocrease proportionally with the prices of commodities, as the census of 1870 shows. The wages of the 8,000,000 who labor rose about 30 per cent from 1860 to 1870, while prices rose about 60 per cent.

You say your opinions are based upon the "actual experience in this country." Would it not be well to extend your basic structure so as to include the actual experience of other countries? Prices are the most deceifful of all "authority" on which to base "economic problems." Sometimes prices fall when the tariff is raised; at others they rise when the duty is reduced. "The actual methods of doing busiwhich is wielded for the well-being of the whole. This power is called Government.

An intelligent people are most happy when they enjoy the greatest liberty, and they have the greatest liberty when they are permitted freely to engage in those pursuits which will jite them the largest return for their labor.

The best Government is that Government which gives the best security to person and property, at the least expense, and with the east possible hundrance to its citizens in the enjoyment of their chosen pursuits. Then it follows that the Government of such a people must be one which confines its operations within a prescribed sphere of action,—being the exercise of a contributory power to protect life and property, administer justice between its cit-

authority "on which to base "economic prob-lems." Sometimes prices fall when the tariff is raised; at others they rise when the duty is re-duced. "The actual methods of doing busi-ness" are, selling in the dearest market, and buying in the cheapest; no other than Free Trade. within a prescribed sphere of action,—being the within a prescribed sphere of action,—being the varcrise of a contributory power to protect life and property, administer justice between its citiesns, and levy taxes for its own support. If these propositions are true, then the functions of Government are those of a police, and the people are supreme,—all having its protection, and, at the same time, anjoying equal rights and privileges.
Having defined the objects and functions of the best Government an association of intelligent

ask Government not to oppose them by diverting the industries of the people into unnatural channels. These laws are discovered, not invented. The Protectionists think they can supply a better system than that developed by Nature. They "dig out the facts"—perverted facts—produced by Governmental interference. We show how their "facts" demonstrate the absurdity of their doctrine. They build upon the "solid foundation" of human laws; we rest upon natural laws. They succeed by showing "facts" that have been forced out by contravening natural laws; we will succeed whenever we can get the people to see that those "facts" represent only half-truths. They show the properity of one class; but they do not show the burdens imposed upon the other class.

Free-Trade is no "theory;" it is a right,—an inherent right, if our people have any inherent rights. Government can as justly impose a tariff on sunlight as it can restrict us in the exercise of the rights of Free-Trade. The Free-Trade, has no theory, because his principles are pursuit will to him seem most conducive to his prosperity and happiness.

Third—All monopolies will be kept down by competition; or, if such swils should spring up, the people will be free to root them out.

Fourth—If the people wish to exchange the products of their labor for the productions of another country, they will be untrammeled in the exercise of that right.

Fifth—Their industries will be diversified by natural causes, and none forced upon them by taxing consumers for the benefit of producers.

Sixth—Free-Trade will be their great boon, and Protection known by them only as a lost at. will admit that our Government is based sees fundamental principles; but deny ple the exercise of the rights and privi-

A. dom—FREE-TEADE.

You will admit that this is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; but so hold that the Government should impose to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The much-needed attempt to reduce the most oppressive and destructive tariff in the world has, as might be expected,

iaxes for the benefit of the few, to the detriment of the many.

You will admit that every one knows his own mants and desires petter than any one else; yet you advocate the doctrine that Government should step in and say what industries should be succuraged, and what should not. You claim the right for yourself to sell in the searest market and buy in the cheapest; but you assert that Government should compel the people to buy in the dearest.

You belong to the school that says, We are entitled by what we export, but are impoverished by what we import. provoked a general howl from the Protectionis THE TRIBUNE is doing excellent service in ex-

provoked a general howl from the Protectionist organs.

The Tribune is doing excellent service in exposing, in the most convincing and striking manner, the sophisms and fallacies of falsely-called Protection, as well as the deadly injury it has inflicted, and is inflicting, on the industries and general interests of the country. The widespread complaint of hard times, with that system for the last ten years in fell operation, is a melancholy but sufficient proof of its disastrons effects, aggravated by a vicious currency.

The stale cry of European pauper labor, which is again heard in the land, shows how badly off Protectionists are for rational arguments. It is a gross—probably willful—misstatement of facts. The working classes of Great Britain and Ireland have for years been receiving big wages.—bigher in purchasing power—the only real test of value—than what the same classes get in the United States. Their daily working hours are also fewer; yet they have steady, continuous employment all the year through. There winter does not necessarily put large masses out of employment for three or four mooths, although it does put out a few occasionally in severe weather. High wages and steady work have made money plentiful with them. By their profuse buying of all kinds of meat and fish they have run up the prices of all such to a height far beyond what they used to be. Unfortunately, some of them have not turned their prosperity to good account, but have spent their money in drinking and other excesses. There has consequently been a large increase in the quantity and price of liquora consumed.

These are facts admitting of no dispute; and, in the face of them, how false and delusive is the Protectionist cry of pasper labor across the Atlantic. Many workingmen who had immigrated to this country, having found themselves worse off here than at home, have returned to Great Britain and Ireland, to Germany and their other native countries, where they have settled down for good. Many others would do so, but have not the me

fastened twe up, but the people at once tore them down again, whereupon he returned to Mr. Birch to ask what he should do. The latter told him to put them up as fast as they were torn down, and this the interpreter did until he had posted no least than seven, when he lost his temper and struck one of the natives with a cane. He was immediately killed, and the natives then ran in a body to Mr. Birch's bathroom, which was built on two floating logs. His orderly, who was at the entrance, presented his gun, but seeing be could not stop them, he cried out to Mr. Birch to save himself, and jumped into the river. Mr. Birch dived down between the two beams, and on coming up, feet foremost, on the other side, the fore part of both his feet were out off by the instep. He dived again and tried to swim back to his boat, but he was struck again, and both heels were cut off with a sword stroke from one of the natives. He was stuck again, and both heels were out off with a sword stroke from one of the native. He was then captured, taken on shore, and speared through the neck to the ground, after which he was stabled about a dozen times in various parts of the body. Even after this horrible torture he lived some hours. Next day Capt. Innis and two other officers, and a small body of men of the Tenth Regiment, went up to try to recover the body of Mr. Birch, together with his documents, etc. In attacking a stockade Capt. Innis was killed, and the two other officers with eight men were wounded. The party had then to return and wait for reinforcements."

A LITERARY NIGHTMARE.

o the Edstor of The Chicago Tribune:
OSAGE, Ia., Jan. 28.—Yesterday I gently aur tered down town, and, dropping into the office of a friend, took up a copy of Saturday's TRIBUNE, and read its variegated varieties, until my

re arrested by—
Conductor, when you receive a fare,
Punch in the presence of the passen lare
A blue trip slip for an eight-cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a six-cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a three-cent fare,
Punch in the presence of the passen lare!
Punch brothers, punch with care!
Punch in the presence of the passen lare! I read on through the article, and, though a very sober-faced gentleman, I indulged in a good laugh, and then said, "Charley, I guess I'll put your TRIBUNK in my pocket and take it home."

At the door I was met, as usual, by my loving nouse,—my wife is still "my girl,"—who directed me of my overcost, and dived into its nockets. Out came TER TRIBURE. "Oh!"

said I. "Sunbeam, you will find a funny piece in that paper by Mark Twain." It commences, "Conductor, when you receive a fare." While she is unfolding the paper, I will explain that my wife is a cultivated little woman, who writes

I am very proud.

I seated myself in my easy chair, and was and looked up to see my elegant little lady waltzing around the room like one possessed. Thought I softly, "Bless me, how light-next the little lady waltzing around the room like one possessed. Thought I softly, "Bless me, how light-next the little lady waltzing around the room like one possessed. Thought I softly, "Bless me, how light-next the little lady waltzing around the room like one possessed. waltsing around the room like one possessed. Thought I softly, "Bless me, how lighthearted the little creature is. I am glad I can
make her so happy. But, as she came whirling
near me, she murmured, "Paoch with care!
Punch in the presence of the passenjare;" and
on she glided to another part of the room!
"Bless me!" I soliloquized, "how free from care
is the life of woman, when so small a thing can
move them so strongly." By this time I began
to feel as if I was in the midst of a Spiritual
seance, and a stormy one too; for the flying of
the little free—how I loved them!—grew faster
and faster. Over went the chairs; slam!
bang! went the furniture. Here I became
imperious. "Jane," said I, sternly, "it's
time to stop this. Look out there!
you'll tip over that centre table!
It was too late! On the floor lay books and
cards, and the remains of two handsome vases
that had cost me \$50 each only last Christmas.
Now I guess you will be ready to stop, said I,
reproachfully this time. On she galloped, fast
as an express-train, shricking, "Punch, brothers,
punch with care! A trip slip blue for an eightcent fare! An eight-cent trip for a blue slip
fare! A buff slip trip for a tra, la, la! A threeeent trip for a passenjare."

"Mercy!" shricked I. "By all the gods, this
thing must stop." And up I jumped and started
in mad pursuit. It was in vam that I banged
my head against the lamp, which had
been drawn down to fill, and left so; in
vain that, in swinging around one corner of the
room, I lost my balance, and stuck my elbow
through the window; in vain that I kicked over
the stove. But this thing must stop. "There,
I"—a almost caught her! Ha! She's gone
again!" Here I dineg myself forward, and just
caught a bit of her dress; but she dashed on,
leaving that in my hand, and me sprawing on
the floor, and pranced over my prostrate form
two or three times in her course. But at last
Nature, entirely exhausted, gave, up, and she
fell down in a fainting fit, collapsing into a little
heap by my side.

I aroas bruised and bleedi

and Ireland, the Germany and their other mative countries, where they have settled down for good. Many others would do so, but have not the means, having spent all their money here in enforced idieness. So long as the law practically prohibits our manufacturers from selling outside of their own country, they cannot give their work owner such a Chinese wall of barbarism is knocked down, the sooner will "hard times come again no more." Respectfully.

VOILA!

"Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us; The beggir is taxed for a corrier to die in. The price hash his fee who comes and shives us; it the devil's booth are all things sold. For a capand bells our dives we pay. Bubbles we huy with a whole soul's taking; The any God may be had for the saking; No price is set on the lavish summer.

The Nurder of Mr. Birch.

A private letter just received in Liverpool gives the following details, which have hitherto in clappeared, of the murder of Mr. Birch. The Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of course heard before this of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of course heard before this of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of course heard before this of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of the circumstances of fiendiah of the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner at Perak, by the Malsy natives: "It to have of the circumstances of fiendiah at a course of the circumstances of fiendiah proclamations." While having his bath he seen his native interpretar to put out the fire. The capacity which attended the outrage. Mr. Birch

ing the arrival of the Aigle. The Emperor ratiled him upon his deep sleep, and he replied that he had not slept so soundly for twenty years. De Lessepe house is full of spleadid gitte from great persons. There is a gold cup given by the Empress worth £8,000. All the Soversigns present or represented at the opening of the canal sent him ribbons, and he is well nigh the most decorated man in Europe. He now desires to make a railway through the Emphrates Valley. He is not anxious to be rapidly and enormously rich. He says: "I do not care for riches, and I have no wants; all I wish is that my children may grow up and prosper. I astisty myself with the hope that they will get on in life, proud of their father and happy to continue his work, which is that of humanity and civilization."

. A GRAND PROJECT.

Creating an Inland Sea, and Thus Making Arable Over 60,000,000 Acres

Making Arable Over 60,000,000 Acres
of Land.

To the Stites of The Chicage Tribune:

There is a most remarkable, and even wonderful, chain of low valleys lying somewhat parallel with the great Colorado River of the West, extending from near the Gulf of California in direction west of north, passing through the State of California and into the State of Nevada, a distance of nearly 700 miles from the Gulf of California. Tha first is adjacent to the Gulf of California, and the mouth or outlet of Colorado River, and is known as the Great Colorado Desert, embracing the immense area of 88,400,000 acres of agricultural land. It is well adapted to cultivation, and for the producing of the grapeline, lemon, orange, and, in fact, all the tropical fruits. The climate in the larger portion of this valley is very uniform, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 105 dag., which would be slightly modified by the introduction of water into a valley which is, at the present time, dry, and even without a sprinkle of rain, and possibly has been so since the creation.

The slept aventions that I would make to the color of the pain. and possibly has been so since the creation. The slight exceptions that I would make to the limits of waters of this valley are as follows: In

ing. The Opinions, as you are probably aware, is the most important of our Ministerial or gans:

Execution of Women in France.

Correspondence London Telegraph.

Piris, Jan. 5.—Sophic Gauthier, whose married name was Boyou, and who was condended to death for killing seven of her children by sticking pins and needles into their heads, was executed yasterday at Bourg, in the presence of 4.000 persons. The unfortunate woman remained to expected a commutation of her sentence, and never seemed fully to comprehending an extraordinary activity and an unlimited in source of her ordinary. On her way to the scaffold the demonstrations of the crowd were very hostile, many women shaking their fins at the criminal, and exclaiming, "You wretch! you are about to due and you will be well received in the next world; all your enildren are waiting for you." Sophic Gauthier went through her ordeal almost without any support, and appeared quite regimed to the fate she so wall deserved.

The describing the many women shaking their fins at the criminal, and exclaiming, "You wretch! you are about to due and you will be well received in the next world; all your enildren are waiting for you." Sophic Gauthier went through her ordeal almost without any support, and appeared quite regimed to the fate she so wall deserved.

The describing it is an new product of the American soil!" (Londoners would probably any that they was won that day.

Where Winstow the honor of the great Prince the American soil!" (Londoners would probably any that they was won that day.

The all many was provided to the fate and of the with the order of the was the fate of the was provided with the order of the country of the country of the country of the was won that day.

Where Winstow the honor of the great Prince of the was provided with the order in a previous provided the provided with the many won the was an artifulation of the result of the was an artifulation of the provided in comprehending as previous provided the provided in the matter of the was an artifu

Another woman, who created great at the time, was Virginie Dezon, who hadered her husband and two children.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE.

carcely be regarded as anything less than a ormal adoption by the Vatican of the Bona-artes as the true eldest sons of the Oburch in

below the great shore line, which is traceable by the eye at a distance of 15 miles. It was made by the water previous to the draining of this valley, and at a time when the desert was a part of the Pacific Ocean upon its eastern border; and at the foot of the mineral ranges are found a few small hot springs, impregnated with sulphur very strongly, and, is some cases, as salt as the water of the Allantic. These waters disappear in the soil at a short distance from their fountain. They are clustered with the beautiful long-leafed palm-tree.

The Edeu which this valley could be made can scarcely be imagined. American tourists, and admirers of the workmanship of God and of admirer of the workmanship of God and of admirer of the workmanship of God and of admirer or an attive land is the chief of all of earth's brightest and purest javels.

I so back to the desert, and the time, on this bith day of January, 1873,—the coldest mouth of the season,—I found myself at or near a spring called the Thousand Palms, from the fact that there was a great number of palm-trees clustering about the spring. I there found a cotton tree which, from its immense size, evidently had had a long period of growth, though its nature is most tenderly sensitive. It was growing, and lades with heacing line, and been tifing white and crimson bitesoms dotted its great surface here and there. It is not a question as to the growth or yield of the most profitable products of the earth in these vaileys. The larger part of this valley has been richened by the salling, and the decay of seales, of which the number is immense. From the monthain tops these ess-abelies have the appearance of a light snowfall.

Having given a brief description of Lower Hot Valley, Soda Lake or Valley, and Desth Valley. These valleys show no particular variance, except is temperature and attime. The colorado Desert, I attempt a description of Lower Hot Valley, Soda Lake or Valley, and the product of the service of the product of the service of the prevision of the product o

The state of the property of the control of the con

A STORM AT SEA.

es, or he can go to China or Japa to Greece or Egypt, for with n where to choose," a very large part of it is open to him, and as he cannot be apprehended on his arrival in Rotterdam, he may still scatter his forgeries in a dozen countries.

INDIA.

The Prince of Wales Visit. Campone Jan. 11.—There is every reason to

At soon his Royal Highness presented colors to the First Battailon of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Line. After the ceremony, Lieuta. Le Grice and Taylor's Battaries, with the Sixty-fifth, Fourteenth, Sixth, and Forty-first Native Infantry, marched past. The march past of the Sixth was much admired. They went by like the Guards.

Guards.

At 2:30 the Prince bade good-by. The special train to Cawnoore arrived at 4. The Prince thanked Sir George Couper for the reception a Oude. He drove to the Memorias Church with guard of honer of the Buffs and a cavairy second There was an artiliery saints. Mr. Princept, Co. Maude, the civil and military sothorities, as maliting of nativa ware present. The Prince Prince of the Prince of the Prince was an artilities as a partition of the Prince was an artilities.

"For this bright, bright world of beautifully Of a wine so humble can have no need, And bled and bee Gare neaght for me, Let me kins you and die P mid the dessiate World

" May, talk not of dying," Queen Lifty maited,
"The timiest blamous are born for delight.
Ope your shut forwers.
To examine and showers,
And in their fresh beenty grow happy and bright. "Climb by my slore," the week Lifty said,
" Look toward the sun, bid the grains address;
No more repine,
Dear little vine,
Stace you love me so dearly, I fain much love.

Filled with now life, it eliminates to her adds, And nows its time both from their bushess.

And nows looked Queen.

As Queen Life bushess with the telement the Western Committee of the telement of of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Bank Movement Slow-Gra jual Increase of Deposits.

Country Orders for Currency Few---New York Exchange Flat--- The Clearings, \$4,000,000.

Provisions Stronger, and Active, Except Lard.

Grain Irregular-Wheat Advanced, but Closed Weak.

FINANCIAL

is rish with produce, and country after the thorough or in better condition than now, after the thorough or in better condition out of the two years and a half that have suched the panic. The banks loan without heatation their regular commercial and other customers, but not, except in exceptional circumstances, entertain taids applications for loans. Deposits show manifest tendency to increase, but this a not yet aggregated enough to marrially case the loan market. The country sake remarks of a considerable proportion of its mature of the country and these favors have to be granted on the country and these favors have to be granted on

sine, it would be perfectly fait to the creditor class to at the coin deliar on one or the ether of these bases, and so circulate it. The occasion is, therefore, opportune to make such an alteration in our gold moneys, reparatory to resumption. It would be a step toward universal money, although the final secomplishment of thas end might be very remote. The argument hem condemns the franc as the basis of a rold coinnes, because the adoption by the German Empire of the mark as its new unit of money as dispelled the prospect of the franc basis attending over the whole continent. Reasons are sett given for harmonizing our money with those of

the 18th inst., and bankers calculate that it will result in a diminution of the stock of gold in this market. The mercantile situation calls for no special com-ment. The number of failures occurring is not slarm-ing, and, although there is not the utmost confidence in what constitutes the wholesale grocery trails. These is what constitutes the west of confidence not wastern in dry goods as degree of confidence not western its place to be past two years. The movement of Western its place has been somewhat checked by the unassessed wester, which has made it impossible to haul grain over the dirt roads to the reliroads. Western railroad receipts have, therefore, been unfavorably affected in important sections. The gold price of \$100 creenbacks during the week has ranged between \$85.30

LATEST.

Money market easy; 4@5, Prime me

REAL ESTATE.

West Thirteenth place, 274 ft w of Centre av. 5
f. 75 1124 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1875
State at, 82 k; ft s of Adams at, e f, 201100 ft,
dated Feb. 5...
North Lassiles at, s w cor of Oak at, e f, 22 9-12
x104 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 4...
19,000
Whoor at, 100 ft said of Rockwell at, n f, 50x
125 ft, dated Jan. 3.
Clybours av, 355 ft n w of Shemisid av, s w f,
50x110 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 27.
Lot on streed first w of Shemisid av, a w f,
60x110 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 27.
Lot on streed first w of Shewat av and a w cor
of Thirty-second at, e f, 24x124 8-10 ft, dated
Peb. 4...
Rubbard ab, 70 k; ft w of Leavitt at, s f, 24x100
ft, dated Jan. 3...
Lake at, 72 ft e of Websah av, s f, 24x140 ft, Schiller st, 20 ft of North Clark st, n f, 15 6-15
120 ft, dated Jan. 25
Schiller st, 75% ft of North Clark st, n f, 55 2
Schiller st, 75% ft of North Clark st, n f, 55 2
120 ft, dated Jan. 8
Prest st, n e cor of Morgan st, s f, 26 2-10-100
ft, dated Jan. 20
Prest st, 26 2-10 ft of Morgan st, s f, 26 2-10-100
ft, dated Jan. 20
Dixon st, 270 ft n of North sv, o f, 26 120 ft,
dated feb. 2
Bryant sv, 14fp ft of Staumbon sv, n f, 50x
135 ft, dated feb. 4

BORNE OF CITY LIMITE, WYSHIE A RADIUS OF 7
OF COURT-ROUGH. 18,000

burroughs av, 250 ft a of Fifty-drei st, wf, 126 x126 ft, dated Feb. 1. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday

E. 10,125, 407	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
# minima	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
lour, bris	7,985	2,119	5,820	8,600
heat, bu	31,070	72,480	51,754	25,250
orn, bu	61,325	26,006	53,974	36,105
ats. bu	21,770	11,430	15,338	4,626
ye, bu	1,530	700	375	
ariey, bu,	21,420	3,050	4,586	2,930
rass seed, ibs.	128,838	39,150	102,368	137,144
lax seed, ibs	202,343		45,530	20,000
room-corn, the	46,000	3,500	120,000	20,445
ured meats, he	402,270	291,870	2,481,511	1,202,263
eef. bris			860	20
ork, bris	210	281	650	1,250
ard, 10s	29,380		719,590	200,339
allow, to	11,728	4,675	18,975	7,956
utter, ths	63,703	32,619	75,890	19,090
ressed hogs	1,711	1,412	1,585	1,337
ve hogs, No	22,132	11,595	2,114	4,741
attle, No	2,981	3,007	1,508	1,900
heep, No	3,010	1,191	881	196
ides, the	128,776	100,114	178,990	
lighwines, bris	307	131	109	619
Vool. Ibs	12,380	1,450		11,790
otatoes, bu	78		1,095	
coal tons	2,345		423	
lay, tons	120		10	
umber, No. ft.	131,000	89,000	904,000	388,000
hingles, No	475,000	775,000		
ait, bris			1,010	
oultry, the	77,430	58,470	47,076	66,57
oultry, coops.	3	6		
ame, pkgs	9	20		
ggs, pkgs	500		40	
				1 1 1000

ily mackerel being higher. Carbon ell was firm and other ells steady. Butter and cheese met with the

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending at \$p\$. m. Feb. 4, 1876; Field, Leiter & Co., I case silk; Gilbert Habbard & Co., 10 cases linen goods; Lybn & Healy. S cases musical instruments; A. B. Mesker & Co., 20 tone pig-from; A. A. Munger, 4 cases off paintings; Gooch & Barber, 50 cases choose; Fritz Frantsen, 1 case shells. Duty collected Feb. 4, 1876, 1925.

FORKION EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

The following lable exhibits the direct foreign exports from Chicago for the week ending Jan. 29, and since Oct. 12

OUR FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1875.

Miscellaneous, he...

OUR FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1875.

Imports and exports both continue to show great reductions, in money value; but by no means an equal reduction in bulk of merchandise. So great indeed has been the decline of prices both at home and abroad that we are to-day buying and selling wastly more for the same amount of money than five years ago. Parhaps the bule of our foreign trade is now as great as in 1872, when the money value of our imports was 20 per sent more than now. It has failen off in iron wares, and some goods in which native competition is the most active, but in groceries and other lines it has increased. The following comparisons present for five years the imports of merchandise and the net suports of specie, all expressed in specie values:

Imports. Exports. Specie Exp'rt. 1875. \$503,010,181 \$510,618,464 \$95,385,851 1874. 502,136,334 \$69,873,005 \$7,473,771 1873. 561,803,200 \$60,197,534 \$2,983,359 1872. 614,397,434 419,594,239 \$1,937,363,365 \$1,537,363,41 1975. \$1,537,534

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger. Hogs were again in only moderate supply, and about 13% per 100 he higher, and this caused a firmer feeling in products, though there was at times a reactionary wave from the buoyancy of the preceding day. Fork and meats were in very good demand, while lard was relatively dull. Fork has been sold short, in the hope or forcing down prices on all descriptions of product, and now the short sales are being filled, the bears on host having yielded to the inevitable, satisfied that the work of this season will be small as compared with recent winters, and that we shall close the season with small stocks. Meats are now being taken for shipment about as rapidly as they can be transported; the shipments of Thursday were nearly 2,800,000 hs. or 1,250 tons.

MESS FORK—Was active and variable, but stronger on the whole, advancing 25c per bri, though closing only Sello higher than the preceding evening. The early demand was a large onc, both from thorts and parties anxious to invest, but it brought out more liberal offerings. Sales were reported of 750 bris seeks at 200,842-0.40; 3,000 bris seller April at 200,75(20.00); and 5,000 bris seller March at 200,1462-0.40; 200 bris seller faired; 200,75(20.07; 18,750 bris. The market closed steady at 320,174(20.08); and 5,000 bris seller March; 200,75(20.07; 18,750 bris. The market closed steady at 320,174(20.08); and 5,000 bris seller April at 20,000 caller March; 20,000 ca

April: and S1.00621.00 celler May.

Prime mean pork was firmer at \$18.00. Extra prime quoted at \$14.756,15.00.

Lann-Was in fair demand, though quiet as compared with pork, and averaged a shade higher than the preceding evening. Livarpool was unchanged, and the impression seemed to prevail all round the horizon that the shortage in hops will be so far compensated by the increased percentage of lard, as to prevent a much further advance, especially as the consumptive demand is light as compared with what it was at this time last year. Sales were reported of 1,000 to cash at \$12.256(21,25); 2.500 to seller March at \$12.256(21,25); 2.751; Total, 1756 tes. The market closed firm at \$12.25(21,25); Total, 1756 tes. The market closed firm at \$12.25(21,25); cesler April; and nominally at \$12.45 (21,25); cesler April; and nominally at \$12.45 (21,25); cesler April; provided the stronger foeling in port and lard made holders careless about esting, unless tuyers would made that reviews. Balse were reported of 40,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported of 40,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported of 60,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported of 40,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported of 60,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported that the stronger foeling in port and lard made holders at views. Balse were reported of 40,000 he choulders at views. Balse were reported the 20,000 he choulders at views.

37.000 bu.

RYZ- Was rather quiet and steady at 61@67%c for fresh No. 2, and swe 10c for samules. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 and 800 bu by sample at the

do 1,000 for the April, and 44,004 for any.

Oald Boahn
Mess pork was again very active and stronger, closing 15,00 fs ingher than at the close of Change. April closed 25 ft,00 March at \$20,67%, and February at \$20,42%, Sales: 16,000 bris, at \$0.40 cash, \$26,000 20,07%, and \$20,000 ft,00 or at \$10,00 ft,00 or at \$10

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.12. ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.12.

BROOM CORN—Was in continued demand and strong: Choice old [hurl, 10@11e; No. 2 hurl, [7,6@5c; choice medium, 6%6 [3/c; good medium brush, 6%6: fair inside and covers, 5@5%c; inferior, 4@4%c; BAGGING-Was quiet and unchanged: Stark A.

BAGGING—Was quiet and unchanged: Stark A. 26%c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaun, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A. 23%c; Go S bu, 15@15c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

BUTTEB—The choice grades were in good demand and firm, the offerings being only fair. Common grades were reported rather quiet, but were held at recent figures. Quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@32c; medium to good grades, 18@25c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 16@25c. CHEESE—The demand continues unusually good for the time of year, and as the stocks are not large, recent prices are adhered to, We quote: Choice to fancy fall-made full-cream factory, 12%@13%c; lower grades, 10@11%c.

COAL—The advent of cold weather has stimulated the demand, and the general market is steady at the

block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.50; Hilnots, \$4.50 (\$5.00.)

\$5.00.

COOPERAGE — Continues dull, though tierces brought little better prices, 2 care being reported sold at \$1.10. Purk barries were quiet at 90e.

DRESSED HOOS—Wers active and 15@20e higher. Both ahippers and packers were operating; the recolpts were made at 88.574 (\$9.00; chiefly at \$3.90. Heavy weights brought \$9.90. Sales ! 1,156 bend and 2 cars. FISH—Were in moderate demand and steady, family mackers! being 35e higher. Polioving are the questions: No. 1 whitefash, &-bri, \$5.40; No. 2 do, \$5.15; No. 1 trout, \$4.50; No. 1 bay suckers!, heavy weights brought \$1.90. Sales ! 1,156 shore mackers!, weight \$1.50; in the price of \$1.50; \$

beavy, though larger than of this time a year ago, and there is no disposition to make concessions in order to draw trade. The orders are for small lots for immediate wants, and buyers evines no desire to depart from this way of buying. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 48,680c; do, poor to good, 46,66cc; washed cere; fine, good-conditioned, 306,430c; washed, care and medium good-conditioned, 306,430c; washed, care and medium and the control of the contro

LIVE STOCK 2,00 2,47 8,400 3,010 1,700 11,583 16.518 404,401 Total ...

CATTLE—There was a steady market for cattle, and a fair degree of activity was abown. The receipts were fair, and the quality only medium. The tome of the advoces from the Eastern markets was not succuraging, but still shippers took hold with considerable freedom, and there was also a fair demand from other buyers. In values there were no changes to note. Sales were made at \$4.25@3.67% for fair to very choice steers, the outside for 18 steers, av 1,613 bs. Stock cattle and butchers' stock were quiet, but prices were steady. The following sales reflect the range of prices current:

HOS-The firmness and setivity noted all the wesk again characterized the market to-day. Values were firm, and under an active competition between buvers prices advanced fully 10@15c per 100 Es. Sales were made from \$7.50 for common to \$3.20 for fancy, with the bufk of the sales at \$7.70@3.00 packers renerally paying \$7.75@1.95. The quality was good. All were sold, and the market closed firm. The following were samong the reported.

No. Av. Price.No. Av. Price.No. Av. Price. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Privane.

New YORK.

- Grain. Wheat. Market a shade firmer, with more doing for export; sales of \$5,000 to at \$1.08 al. 10 for No. 3 spring; \$1.19 for No. 2 Milwau-tee in store; \$1.37 for No. 1 Minnesots; and \$1.16 for. Minnesots. Bye quiet at 652-67c for Western; \$5631c for Minnesots. Bye quiet at 652-67c for Western; \$5631c for State; and \$8c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; sales of 41,000 bu at 554/c for ne grade mixed; and nominally 652-70c for old Western mixed; also sales of \$8,000 bu graded mixed sales February at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of 21,000 bu at 554/5% for mixed Western and State and 452-59c for white Western and State.

PROVINCON.—Middles firm at 11% @11%c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales of 100 tos at \$12.62% for prime steam; at the call for February, \$12.71% was bid and \$12.90 asked; for March, \$13.87% was hid and \$12.90 asked; for April, \$13.02% was bid and \$13.00 asked; for May, \$13.10 was bid and \$13.00 asked; for May, \$13.10 was bid and \$13.00 asked; and for June, \$13.27% was bid and \$13.00 asked; for May, \$13.10 was bid and \$13.00 asked; and for June, \$13.27% was bid and \$13.30 asked.

ARRANGE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH

oice native cows, \$2,75@4.00; native stockers, \$2.50 CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
Peb. 4.—Hoss—Good demand; ful
prices; common to good light, \$7.40@7.55; fair to good
lacking, \$7.50@7.70; receipts, 1,995; shipmants, 1,640.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS.

No. 2, 22a.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 2s 8d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 3d; whits, No. 1, 10s
3d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 5d.
Corn—New, 27s 3d@27s 9d; old, 29s@29s 6d.
PROVISIONS—Feb. 4—2 p. m.—Conn—New, 27s@27s
6d; old, 22s 6d@22s.
Laversoot. Feb. 4—Latest.—Corrors—Quiet and unchanged; 5M@5 13-16d; sales, 10,000 baies, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,000 American; sales of the west, 49,000, including 5,000 for export, 4,000 for speculation, and 26,000 American; so ck in port, 763,000, including 390,000 American; recupit, 104,000, including 73,000 American; setual export, 6,000; affoat, 386,000, including 301,000 American; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 18,000.

Whenter Receipts for three days, 25,000 qrs,

18,000.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 25,000 qrs.

Corn—Western mixed including 20,000 qrs American. Corn—Western min new, 21627s 6d; do old, 2m 6d622s. Baron—Long cierr, 5m 6d. London, Feb. 4.—The Bark of England—T

giand rates.

Consols—Money, 94 3-15; account. 94 5-16.

United Status Bonds—65s, 105%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105%; New York Central, 101; LINESED OIL-TH 6d. -Refined, 10 V@11 V. PARIS, Feb. 4.—RENTED—61f 45c.)
FRANKPORT, Feb. 4.—UNITED BEATES BONDS—Not

8. 101%.
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—THE BANK OF GERMANT—The imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Demand moderate; sales, 6,000 bales; good staple and other desirable kinds, including higher grades, firm; good ordinary, 9% 60%; low middling to strictly low middling, 11@11%; middling to strictly how middling, 11@11%; middling to strictly flow middling, 11@11%; middling to middling fair, 13% @18%; fair, 15@16; receipts, met, 9,613; coastwise, 1285; to Great Britain, 1,598; slock, 383, 400; veet's sales, 4,000; receipts, net, 62,837; gross, 65,557; exports—Continent, 21,262; coastwise, 3,452; Great

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA PL. Feb. 4.—Wool in improved
prices from: not PHILADELPHIA, Pa., feb. 4.—Wool in Imperiod demand; supply greatly reduced; prices firmer; not higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 46,350; X, 46,348c; medium, 40,354c; coarse, 46,490; New York, Michigan, Indians, and Western fine, 42,355c; medium, 49,354c; coarse, 450 dec; combing, washed, 58,385c; unwashed, 42,40c; Canada combing, 63c; has unwashed, 20,316; coarse and medium unwashed, 55,235c; tub-washed, 50,354c; extra and merino pulled, 42,342c; No. 1 and super pulled, 40,342c; Texas, fine and medium, 23,235c;

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Business was checked by the stormy weather, and was light in all branches. Cotton goods moved slowly, but were steadily held by agents. Quilts were more active. Plaid prints were in moderate request, but shirtings ruled quiet. Dress goods were less active. Woolen goods were dull. The Daily Bulletts says: "Two thousand pieces of domestic control coalings will be paremytorily sold at auction

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKETS.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—Pio-Inon—Quast and steady;
No. 1 foundry, \$25.00620.00, four mether; No. 2 foundry, \$23.00620.00; any force, \$22.06620.00.
PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, \$2.3314, as Parker's; refined, 16%c, Philadelphia delivery.

for June, \$13.27% was bid and \$13.37% saked.

WHINKY—Market firm and quiet at \$1.13 bid and

BUTKER—Dull and heavy, except extra, which is scarce and arm; Western extras, 2a@25c; arms, 21@35c. PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.
GROCKHIES—Coffee dull and nomin
18 vc: jobbing, 16 vc. 19 vc.
WHISEY—Firmer; \$1.12.

WHISEY—FITMER; SLEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 4—SUGAR—Standy; common, 668 6; That to fully fair, 6%67%c; prime to strictly prime, 74,67%c.

Mollassz—Firm; prime to strictly prime formenting, 424:6c; prime to strictly prime, 12,000 bris.

FLOUR—Quiet and farm; superfine, 33,6; 12, 12,000 XXX, 34,3265.75; choice and family, 85,0067.35

CORN-MAL—Quiet and strong; held at 12,000 GRAIN—Corn farm; white, 58c; yellow firmer at 10,000 GRAIN—Corn farm; white, 58c; yellow firmer at 10,000 GRAIN—Corn farm; white, 58c; yellow firmer at 10,000 to arrive, 272.50 asked. Bacon farm; 5%c; 18%c; 180c; 130c; Hame quiet; choice sugar-cured lie, Dry salt meste—Nothing doing, Lard steady; thempekers, 12%c; refined, 18c; keg, 18%c.

RIGH—Louisiana common to choice, 4%64%c.

COFFER—Easier; ordinary to prime, 17mile; job-bing, %6%c above these raice.

WHISEY—Rectified, 11,0061.12.

PHILADSLPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Sexes—Clover, 13,4914/a.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Sexes—Clover, 13,4914/a.

Timothy field at \$2.75; fax; \$1.50.

FLOURS—Inactive; Wisconsin and Minneols one family, \$5.50,65.50; State. Okto, and Indiana, \$2.50.65.50; Grain—Whest—Better request; Pennsylvania, \$1.35; Western do, sprouted, \$1.05; amber, \$1.41. Tag. \$7.685c. Corn—Yellow, \$3,46.55c. damp, \$4.665c; dry white, \$76,600. Oats—Market dull; white, \$46,65c; mixed, \$1.655c.

Sigsic. Corn-Yellow, 63%,645c, damp, Models dry white, 57660c. Oats-Market dull; white, 6468c; mired, 41643c.

WHISH-Firm; Western, Si. II.
BUTTER-Scarce and firm; New York She and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 31630c; firsts, 2630c; Western ettras, 276,38c; rests, 26630c; firsts, 2630c; Western ettra, 276,38c.

CHENEX-Firm; New York Sints, 12% G134c; Western, da., 12% G134c; Western, do., 18519c.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, fresh, 19620; Western, do., 18519c.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, GRAIN—Whest dull; No. 3 white Wabash, fi. 5; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.37%; No. 2 do, \$1.35; eximulate Michigan, \$1.37%; No. 2 do, \$1.35; eximulate Michigan, \$1.37%; No. 1 anber Medican, \$1.36; No. 2 smber, fi. 69%; rejectored, 88c. Corn dull and menunal; high-mixed haid at 45c; offered for March at 45%; of May, the; low mixed, 44%c; no grade, 45c; do, Dayton & Hichigan Elevator, 42%c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 SMc: white, 39c; Michigan, 35c.
CLOVER SEED—\$5.0088.19.

DEMENT HOOS—Scarce and wanted; \$2.502.8.

RECUITES—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; com., 18,000 bu; costs, 1,000 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu; costs, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—FROM, 100 cms; wasse, 4,000 ba; sm.

19,000 bu; cais, none.

MILWAURER, Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady;
(FRITS—Wheat steady; No. 1, 51.83); taxed, \$1.15 M;
No. 2, \$1.00; March, \$1.00; April, \$1.01%; No. 2, \$2.00; March, \$1.00; April, \$1.01%; No. 5.

22.6. Corn firm; better supply; No. 2, 62. Outs dui
and lower; No. 2, 115%. Barriey quiet and smeaty;
No. 2, February, Mc; March, \$1.940; No. 3 nominally
50s, rejected spring, So. Eye in fair demand and
lower rates; No. 1, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork firmly held at
20,50 cash and February. Lard—Frime ketta, 184c;
steam, 124c. Sweet-pickied hams, 124c. Dry-mind
shoulders, 104(6134)c, boxed. Dreamed hop firmer;
held airpher: 50.15498.80.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 ba.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 ba.

GLOVES.

JOUVIN'S

PARIS GLOVE STORE, 94 State-MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sh.

VOLUME 29.

FINANCIAL.

THE merchants', Farmers', & Mechan Savings Bank, 76 CLARK-ST., CHICAG INVESTMENT CERTIFICAT .. Perfect Security-Liberal Inter

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news, at the rate of 73-10 per cent
news, at the rate of 673-10 per cent
news, at the parents of children or oth
news. Stimsted upon the basis that interest, when to sendited on savings account, and invested in IN SERT CERTIFICATES whenever \$100 is thus account.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAUL Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Deeds, Coin, Buware, Wills, and other valuables, and rents FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VA A. D. GUILD, Cas

DIME SAVINGS
Chartens by the Excitatively a Savings 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Interest begins on the first of each month. GERMAN-AMERICAN B.

JUSTUS KILIAN, Presid W. J. HALLER, Cashier, 100 Shares of Sto (Or any part of it) in a manufacturing compan, a prosperous business. I will sell at 15 per can value for cash only. Shares, 1100 each, full particular will undoubtedly pay over 30 per will guarantee 26 per cent profit on it this year will guarantee 26 per cent profit on it this year.

LOANS ON REAL EST

DECKER

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Jocob Weil and Geo, A. Seavern tay been dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB WEIL.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876. GEO. A. SEAN

Having sold my interest in the firm of Jacob Geo. A. Seaverns to Exrs. L. Sherman, I re-recommend the new firm of Well & Sherma friends and former patrons. GEO, A. SEA

Chicago, Feb. I, 1876.

The undersigned having purchased the pood will of the late firm of Godwin, Davis i continue the Wholesale Furnishing Goods bithe same place, 42 and 44 Madison-4.

JAMES S. KINKAP

The partnership heretofore existing between & Wroe, Printers, 41 LaSalle-st., was diffeb. 1, 1876, by limitation, T. J. Wros retir husiness of Printing, Publishing, and Advariant the conducted at the same place, under the of W. J. Jefferson & Oo., who will liquidate owing by the late firm.

W. J. JEFF Pebruary 5, 1876.

THOS. J.

Notice to all whom it may concern. The p hitherto existing between J. M. Wing and Codd under the style and firm of J. M. we editors and proprietors of "The Land-Ow lishers and Booksellers, has this day been distinguish concent, J. M. Wing scepting the assuming all liabilities to date. (Signed), GEORGE F. CODD. Ashland Block, Ch. Jan. 21, 1876. BLANK BOOKS . STATIONES

BLANK BOO

Furnished promptly and at fair prices, I JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

TREASURY DEPARTM

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876. The undersigned have this day formed as chip for the purpose of doing a real estate, and loan business, under the firm name of Jacob WeIII.

DISSOLUTION The copartnership heretofore existing to under the firm name of Godwin, Davis 2 co lay been dissolved by mutual consent. Jam kaid is alone authorized to sign the firm nam fation.

SAMUEL A. G. HENRY A. D. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876.

The understand having purchased the

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT P.
A superb assortment now on hand.
HICAGO PIANO DEALERS ASSOCI
N. W. corner State and Adams-ets.
W. K. NIXON. Pres

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION

Stationery and Printin

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed at has superior manner. BOSTON (AUG. SCHWARZ) STEAM DY 190 South Clark, 188 Illinois, and 265 W. M

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CUI
All persons having claims against the Foundant of Chicago, Ill., are hereby settled to
hame, and to make legal proof thereof,
souther, to Charles D. Shorman, Radirest, at
the City of Chicago, Ill. (All persons and the City of Chicago, OHR JAT
Comptroller of the

OF CHICAGO.

Office, 172 East Washingto

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 28 NORTH-CLARK

DYEING AND CLEANII DYEING.